

# Murray, Green Urge Support of Bankhead Veto

## Senate Acts on Price Boost Bill Today

By Adam Lapin  
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)  
WASHINGTON, April 5.—On the eve of the Senate battle on the Bankhead bill, CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green addressed letters to all members of Congress urging them to sustain the President's veto of the measure.

Both Green and Murray pointed out in their letters that a victory for the President on this issue is absolutely essential if food prices are not to get completely out of control.

One of the grave fears of consumers here is that the farm bloc crowd will at once press for passage of the Price bill if the Bankhead bill is approved over the President's veto.

The Bankhead bill would raise food prices by 1 per cent, while the Price bill would add approximately 11 per cent to the wage earner's food bill.

Senator Robert F. Wagner will vote against the Price bill and support President Roosevelt in his veto of the Bankhead bill.

The Senator said that word yesterday to Local 16, United Office and Professional Workers, CIO, which had telegraphed him urging defeat of both measures.

After the House has passed the Price bill, the Senate Agriculture Committee approved the bill in a 10-minute session without hearings.

The Senate subsequently sent the bill back to committee for further consideration.

Starting off with a long head-start in the Senate, the so-called "farm bloc" is still confident of its ability to override the President's veto.

The complete absence of a fight against the Bankhead bill in the Senate when it first came up, has made the job of sustaining the President's veto extremely difficult. Only two senators had voted against the bill originally.

"Farm bloc" leaders now concede that the administration may muster as many as 30 votes in back of the President. This will mark considerable progress, but is not enough to block the two-thirds vote which the farm bloc needs to override the veto.

**BIG LEAD**  
In the House the chances of sustaining the President's veto are better, but here again the "farm bloc" starts with a big lead.

The four leading "farm bloc" organizations representing the big corporate farm interests, the National Grange, American Farm Bureau, National Council of Farm Cooperatives and the National Cooperative Milk Producers Association, have been putting the heat on Congress to override the President's veto.

In a joint statement designed to whip up sentiment against organized labor, the "farm bloc" groups said that "once more agriculture is to be used as the whipping boy to further appease the wage demands of organized labor and to divert attention from the real source of inflation."

In a strong speech on the floor of the House, Representative Albert Gore, of Tennessee, warned of the consequences of a vote against the President's veto.

"If Congress overrides the President's veto of the Bankhead bill, it will, in my considered opinion, be flouting with an economic crack-up on the home front, which might

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## Uphold F.D.R. Against Profiteers

AN EDITORIAL  
DO YOU WANT another 5 per cent added to your present food bill?  
If not, then you should lose no time in sending messages to your Senators—Robert Wagner and James Mead in New York state—urging support for President Roosevelt's veto of the Bankhead bill.

FDR has said "No" to the higher-prices bloc in the Senate. The Senate votes today on FDR's veto. The President must be upheld.

Get your organization to wire to your Senator at once.

## Win Release of 2 B'klyn Negro Girls

By Ann Rivington  
Charges of "assault" against two young Negro girls of Brownsville, Brooklyn, were dismissed yesterday in Special Sessions Court, 120 Schermerhorn St.

The girls, Sherry Franklin, 17, and Genevieve Castell, 18, walked out of the courtroom free and vindicated.

Best of the decision of the court, over which Special Sessions Magistrate Myles Paige presided, was not able to undo the injury done to the two girls, to the Negro people of the city, and to the whole war effort since their arrest on March 19, after a slight altercation with a white girl in a subway.

The Daily Worker immediately investigated the case, and started a campaign in the girls' defense.

Immediately after the arrest, the girls' names were smeared all over front pages of *Journal-American* and *New York Times* as "muggers." They were forced to "keep time" in the House of Detention, in the company of hardened criminals and dope addicts.

The State of New York spent approximately \$1,000 in court costs, salaries of judges and police, and the girls' expenses in jail.

**NEVER WAS A CASE**  
All for a case which should never have been brought to court in the first place—a petty dispute which started when the complainant, a white girl, unwittingly stepped on Sherry's bare toe, and should have ended when Sherry slapped her face for calling her a "bad name."

Evidence given by the complainant and her witness yesterday revealed that both were brought back by police to hunt the Negro girls after they had left the scene of the incident—the stairs of the Rockaway Ave. Independent subway line.

Police brought the complainant, Dorothy Warner, back from the subway, and haled a witness, a passerby who had parted the quarreling girls, back from a seat in the elevated train.

At least three policemen took part in the arrest of the two fragile-looking Negro girls.

Sherry told Magistrate Paige the police urged on the white girl with questioning: "Who did it?" The young plaintiff suddenly burst into tears in the witness' seat. "Did what?" she asked the court between sobs.

"That was no more a crime," stated Herbert Harris, secretary of the Communist Party of Brownsville, after the trial, "than a spitball fight between a couple of school kids. Only in this case, one happened to be a Negro. And a thousand rookie police were out in the Negro neighborhoods of the five boroughs that night, looking for 'muggers'."

Mr. Harris gave a great deal of credit for the girls' acquittal to the strong campaign of protest carried

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## New OPA Meat Prices Blow to Black Market

The long-awaited dollar and cent maximum prices for beef, veal, lamb and mutton were announced by the Office of Price Administration today.

Beginning Thursday, April 15, housewives will be protected against black market prices on hundreds of different cuts of meat, including pork, already covered by maximum ceilings.

The new prices will reduce hamburger meat as much as 18 cents per pound and beef rib roast from seven to 15. The ceilings are uniform throughout the city, thus making their application and enforcement more attainable.

**SMALL STORES HELPED**  
There will be two sets of prices, varying from one to three cents, for the small independent stores doing less than \$250,000 annual business and for chains and larger independents doing more than \$250,000 annually. The larger stores will have the lower set of prices.

Top grade prices on standard pound cuts in Zone 9, including New York, Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington, are as follows:

MEAT CUT	Small independent stores	Chains, large independent stores
Leg of lamb, whole	45	44
Half of short cut	51	51
Lamb rib chops	53	51
Veal cutlet	52	51
Round beef, 10 lb. rib	46	46
Round steak (bone in)	50	47
Beefloin steak (bone in)	48	46
Chuck steak (bone in)	38	34
Ground beef (hamburger)	33	32

The new permanent price ceilings will leave no important meats free of rigid controls. General effect of the change, OPA said, will be to lower prices that housewives must pay for popular cuts of the chief types of meat.

OPA pointed out that housewives were paying as much as 50 cents per pound for hamburger in this area, compared with the new uniform price of from 32 to 33 cents.

**BETTER DISTRIBUTION**  
New York and other eastern cities have higher ceilings than cities nearer meat producing centers but OPA said the new prices will assure equitable distribution to all cities.

The ceilings apply to five officially established grades of beef and veal, four grades of lamb and three grades of mutton. Prices must be posted prominently in all butcher stores and meat in showcases must also be marked. Dealers are required to

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## House to Act On Hobbs Bill

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Congress reactionaries today sharpened their anti-labor knives as the Hobbs bill, subjecting unions to prosecution under the Federal Anti-Racketeers bill, is scheduled to come before the House this week.

Enactment would open wide the possibility of classifying various legitimate trade union activities as "rackets."

The AFL and CIO have expressed sharp opposition against the bill. On the other hand, Congressmen who have unsuccessfully sponsored anti-labor legislation in the past, are laying much hope on the Hobbs bill becoming the much sought for anti-labor measure.

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## Gen. Clark Visits Spanish General

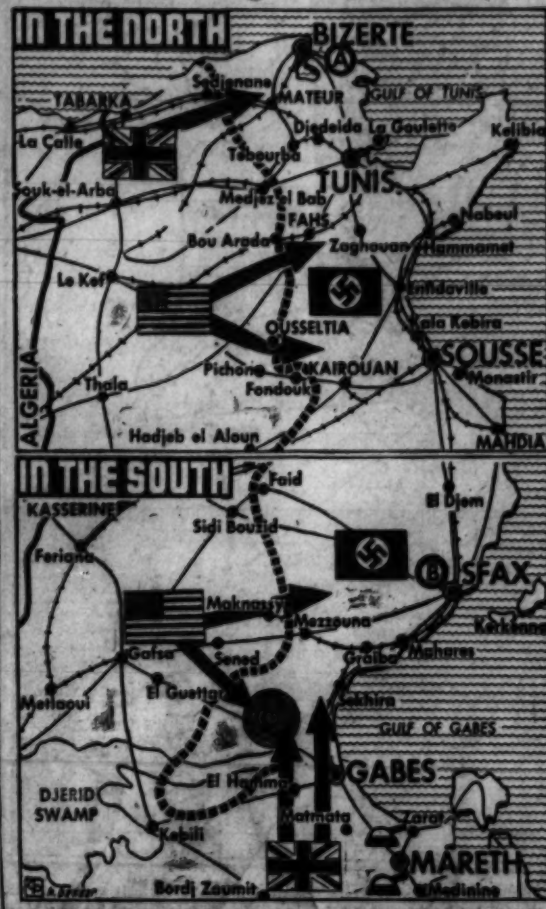
LONDON, April 5 (UP).—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Commanding General of the United States Fifth Army in Tunisia, has paid a friendly visit to Lieut. Gen. Luis Orgaz, High Commissioner for Spanish Morocco, and has been accorded the honor of a review of troops of the Spanish Legion, a United States Army communique revealed tonight.

Clark was accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, representatives of Gen. Auguste Nogues, French Resident General of Morocco, and Brig. Gen. Eduardo Gomes, Chief of a Brazilian Military Mission visiting Allied headquarters.

Three of the accused who were sentenced to death—Swartz, Kern and Stoessel—played a leading part in the pre-war Communist movement of Strasbourg.

The newspapers declared they had recently resumed their work primarily among the industrial workers and miners of upper Alsace, and issued a great number of "seditious leaflets."

## Steady Progress in Tunisia



Having taken Sousse after the west-end and Cape Serrat to the south of it yesterday, British forces were pushing toward the Tunisian coast for the key town of Medenine. To the south, French and American troops were withstanding a local Axis assault at Fichen but threatened Point du Fala. In the far south, American units were approaching Medenine, but heaviest fighting took place east of Gafes where the Axis made desperate efforts to prevent a merger of American with British forces pushing up from captured Gafes.

## Eisenhower Delays DeGaulle-Giraud Talk

LONDON, April 5 (UP).—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander-in-Chief in North Africa, has asked Gen. Charles DeGaulle to delay his visit to Africa, Fighting French headquarters announced tonight in a statement which showed concern over postponement of attempts

agreement. A Fighting French statement asserted that De Gaulle and several members of his French National Committee had been waiting for days for facilities to visit Africa to confer with Gen. Henri Honore Giraud.

"Gen. De Gaulle and the National Committee regret this delay, which could not be prolonged without serious disadvantage," the statement said.

It was believed here that Eisenhower's request was due to practical considerations. He and Gen. Giraud, the French Africa leader, were almost entirely preoccupied with what seemed now to be the closing phases of the Tunisia campaign and did not want the complication of a delicate French political conference to interfere.

But it was believed also that the request meant indefinite delay of De Gaulle's departure. The Fighting French in their official statement left no doubt that they were shocked by it if not openly resentful.

Their brief formal statement, issued by De Gaulle's French National Committee, said:

"Gen. Eisenhower had asked Gen.

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## Nazis Murder 4 Alsatian Communists, Jail 20 Others

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)  
GENEVA, April 5.—Four leading Communists of Alsace-Lorraine have been sentenced to death and 20 others have been given hard labor terms from three to ten years for activity against the Hitlerites, reports reaching here declare.

The Nazi newspaper *Mittelwasser* tonight comments on these cases in its issue of March 26, noting that

"Very skillfully," says the paper, "they circulated them, raised funds and organized nuclei of three members of their organization."

"All the accused," says the Nazi paper, "actively assisted war prisoners and young Alsatian deserters from the army, thereby undermining the military might of the Reich."

## 35 Ships Hit in Raid From No. Africa Bases

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, April 5 (UP).—Nearly 100 Flying Fortresses, making a first raid on Continental Europe from French Africa, have battered the once picturesque harbor of Naples and with other American planes have sunk or damaged probably 35 Axis vessels in surrounding waters, it was disclosed tonight.

The Tunisian land fighting meanwhile was swelling to a new phase as British artillery opened up an intense barrage on the north front in possible preparation for a major push and American forces in the El Guettar sector renewed their attacks toward the sea and gained some ground after beating off counter-attacks.

Front dispatches said the Americans were far ahead of schedule in their drive into the bitterly defended Birmahott Pass 25 miles southeast of Gafes on the Gabes road and also were advancing on the Djebel Berda, the southern height commanding the defile.

Roaring in past the famed Isle of Capri and Vesuvius' 4,000-foot cone, the Flying Fortresses hit Naples Sunday with four times the bomb tonnage dropped in any of five previous raids by American Liberators from the Middle East.

**HIT 27 PLANES**  
Then the big bombers attacked the nearby Capo di Chino airbase and damaged 27 planes from a total of 97 lined up on the field.

An official breakdown, drawn from crew members' reports, showed direct hits were scored on 10 sizeable ships including two liners, one of which burst into flame, a repair ship and three submarines as well as a cluster of perhaps 30 smaller vessels.

On the southwest coast of the big Italian harbor of Sardinia, meanwhile, a formation of Billy Mitchell medium bombers from northwest Africa raided the harbor of Carlo Fortis and hit one coastal vessel and nine smaller ships as well as plastering wharves and warehouses.

Other Mitchell bombers set flames racing through one large ship and a smaller one in an attack on an Axis convoy in the Sicilian narrows, then fought their way out of a German fighter screen with the help of their own Lightning escorts.

Two German Messerschmitt fighters were shot down in this battle and total enemy plane losses in the Mediterranean theater for the day were 11 as the Allied air forces continued widespread attacks over the Tunisian battlefield. The Allies lost five planes.

In a continuing struggle on the southern land front, the Americans made a small advance Sunday and captured two hills in the chain of ridges dominating the El Guettar-Gafes road from the north where the Germans are heavily entrenched with 88-millimeter guns and long-range mortars.

There was nothing to report from the British Eighth Army at Gafes but the Americans threatening his flank from both El Guettar and Maknassy.

**FENARANDA PRESIDES**  
The defense council presided over by president Enrique Fenaranda in his position as commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, drew up the resolution at a special meeting this morning in a move obviously designed as a gesture coinciding with Wallace's visit.

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## Mass. CIO Unanimous For 2nd Front

Warning against continued delay in offensive action in Europe came from the Massachusetts CIO convention, which adjourned in Boston yesterday.

The convention resolution pointed out that failure to open the second front now would imperil victory over the Nazi enemy. It was adopted unanimously.

(For Details See Page 5)  
An immediate land offensive will bring the Axis forces to defeat and break the backs of those persons in the United States who seek to traffic with the enemy.

Local 15, Industrial Insurance Agents, declared unanimously at its recent membership meeting.

The United Office and Professional Workers' Local urged all white collar locals to adopt similar resolutions.

Twelve planes, three of them Canadian, failed to return from the Kiel raid, while four were lost in the Antwerp daylight attack by a "large force" of American Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

Antwerp was the 18th target struck by American or British planes since Friday night.

**Intense Battles Rage on Kuban, Rostov Fronts**  
LONDON, April 5 (UP).—Steadily intensified fighting in which reinforced air fleets played a big part was reported by Russia and Germany tonight on the Kuban bridgehead front and along the Sea of Azov coast west of Rostov.

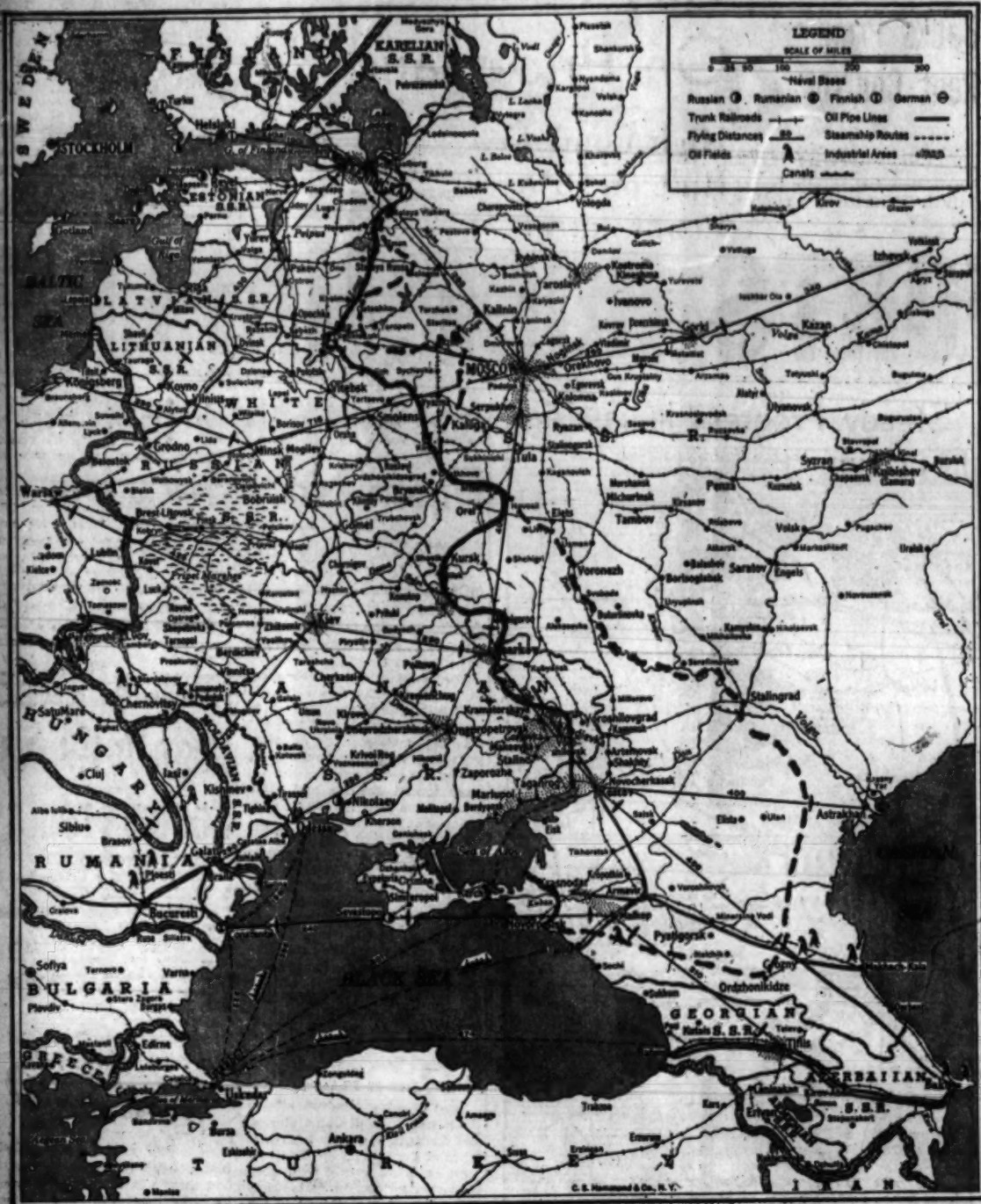
Germany said in its Monday High Command communique that the Russians had opened a general attack Sunday against the Kuban bridgehead, using several divisions supported by artillery and many tanks.

The Germans said that the Russians attacked after a big artillery bombardment with tanks spearheading the advance but asserted that German and Rumanian troops had thrown them back with heavy losses in the first 24 hours. It was added that the Red Army attack continued.

The Soviet Monday midday communique said that the Red Army continued on the offensive against the bridgehead and that it had captured strategically important enemy positions.



## The Eastern Front After the Soviet Offensive



The black line shows the front as of March 31, 1943. The broken line shows the front as of Nov. 10, 1942.

An area of approximately 180,000 square miles is contained between the two lines. This area is equivalent to the area of the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland.

In this area, liberated by the Red Army during the 140 days of its Winter offensive, the Wehrmacht lost about 350,000 prisoners and 850,000 men killed, with a probable total of another million wounded. The Wehrmacht also lost more than 5,000 planes, 9,000 tanks and 20,000 guns. These losses total up to approximately the strength of the entire German Army which invaded Western Europe in May, 1940, and conquered it in six weeks.

We see that the German strongholds of Schlus-

burg, Demyansk, Velikie Luki, Rzhev, Gzhatsk, Vyazma, Kursk, Belgorod and Kharkov were recaptured by the Red Army, but the strongholds of Novgorod, Staraya Russa, Smolensk, Bryansk, Orel and Tsiarog still hold. Kharkov and Belgorod had to be given up.

After achieving tremendous strategic results and brilliant victories, the Soviet offensive halted in the end of March for two reasons: premature thaw which came a month earlier than usual and the absence of a Second Front which permitted the Germans to rush about a score of divisions from Europe to the Eastern Front.

The huge 1,500-mile front is now in a comparative lull. The lull before the storm.

(The battle lines and caption were prepared by the Veteran Commander in place of his regular daily column.)

## Malaga Rose Against Franco On Hearing of Africa Invasion

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The people of Malaga, a town in southern Spain, took over the government buildings, executed the Falangist mayor and held the city for several hours late last November because a battle of Nazi submarines and British naval vessels off the coast convinced them that the Allies were invading Spain, the *Daily Worker* learned yesterday.

Information of this remarkable rising of the Spanish people against Franco came to us from the Republican newspaper *Espana Popular*, of March 5. The paper is published in Mexico City, and a translation was sent to us by a friend of the paper here in New York.

### Kalinin Urges Maximum Effort

LONDON, April 5 (UP).—Mikhail Kalinin, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union, in an article for the Soviet press yesterday called on Soviet farmers and industrial workers to increase their efforts to win the war, a war which, he said, now has become one of attrition.

The article, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the United Press, promised that the Germans, who "failed in the blitz war," now also would fail in the war of attrition and be "destroyed and thrown out of Soviet territory."

Kalinin said that the Red Army had consigned German bluffs theories "on the rubbish heap of history" and that Adolf Hitler's hopes to win the war of attrition had been miscalculated.

"Hitler, a gambler, at first had beginners' luck," Kalinin wrote, "but the treacherous attack on the Soviet Union fortunately made luck smile less and less."

Collective farms this year will sow a record-breaking area, Kalinin said, but "every man, and woman with any opportunity for digging even a small parcel of land is bound to do so."

### Indicted as Agent For Finland

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UP).—Otis T. Wingo, Jr., Washington publicist, was indicted today by a Federal grand jury on charges of wilful failure to register as an agent of the Finnish and Swedish governments in violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The indictment said that Wingo acted as public relations counsel, publicity agent, and representative for Finland from Aug. 1, 1941 to May 31, 1942; for the Kingdom of Sweden from Aug. 1, 1941 to Jan. 31, 1942; for the Swedish Industries Fund, Inc., a New York City organization, subsidized by various business concerns in Sweden, from Feb. 1, to Oct. 15, 1942.

Following way to the Red Army:

Mr. Stampfer: "You now have the Super-Tsar in Moscow, the Super-Tsar told you to defend Moscow. He is as bad as the Super-Kaiser Hitler in Berlin."

It is known that the Tsar was shot in the Russian Revolution. It is known that the Russian people overthrew Tsarism. Stampfer in Moscow, repeating the same words as he did in the gathering of the Jewish Labor Committee in New York would have tried to convince the people that they should overthrow the Soviet Government and do with the "Super-Tsar" what the Russian Revolution did with the Tsar.

The reader may say, Well, that's fantastic.

No, it's not fantastic. All this was said in New York on Dec. 13, 1940. Does anyone imagine that these people would have spoken otherwise in Moscow?

ALTER AND EHRLICH

There you have the case of Alter and Ehrlich. They spoke in the Soviet Union in the same way their friends spoke in New York.

They tried to convince the Soviet people to think and act along the same lines as their friends in the Jewish Labor Council still think and act in New York.

Alter and Ehrlich had large sums at their disposal. They were in contact with certain elements of the government-in-exile of one of the Allied Nations. They tried to work in the spirit of the provocateurs of the Jewish Labor Committee, of Dubinsky and company.

Who will deny that this is work done for Hitler? Who will deny that this is work to organize defeat and demoralization, that this is treason and treachery at a time when the Soviet Union is engaged in a life-and-death struggle against Hitler-Fascism?

The reactionary parasites, Stampfer and Abramovich, the provocateur Dubinsky, can do their dirty work against our Ally here in New York, and even get the support of the Mayor.

But the Soviet Union that has killed 4,000,000 Nazi soldiers cannot let the gentlemen of the Jewish Labor Committee and their Alters and Ehrlichs go unpunished if they try to extend their treacherous work—as Alter and Ehrlich did—into the battlegrounds of the Soviet people.

The bullets of Soviet justice did a good job against the helpers of Hitler.

## Nazi 'Sandwich Men' Carry on in Turkey

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, April 5.—"The job of sandwich man, a living by walking, is among the most irksome and degrading of jobs," says D. Zaslavsky in an article in *Pravda* this week.

Pointing out that some jeer the sandwich man while others pity him, Zaslavsky asks if it is pity that people feel

for "certain Turkish journalists" who "undertake the degrading role of sandwich men advertising the lying German blabbering."

"Perhaps they evoke scorn, rather than pity," he says, and continues:

"The newspaper *Tasviri Efkari* clearly underrated its services, and the journalist Feizi Tialag would have greater success if he applied his abilities in the line of the sandwich board publicity to advertise less compromised goods."

"The staff of the newspaper, with Feizi Tialag at their head, are parading through the streets of Istanbul with a sign in front announcing that Litvinoff has allegedly presented a demand to Eden for granting to the Soviet Union bases in Finland, Sweden and Denmark."

"Displayed on their backs is an announcement that the Soviet Union is trying to obtain new Black Sea bases to extend its control to Bulgaria, and that this allegedly 'proves the desire of Soviet Russia to extend its influence as far as the Aegean Sea.'"

GOEBBELS FACE

"In this manner *Tasviri Efkari* parades in sandwich style, with the Baltic and Northern Seas in front and the Black Sea in back. Floating over these maritime expanses is the familiar, ugly mug of Goebbels."

"Germany's supplies of food and raw materials are on the wane. But there is an abundance of lies sufficient not only to satisfy home consumption, but with a surplus for export. Apparently the German lies are well bottled and corked. To Turkey, for example, they bottle the German lies under a Turkish trademark."

"One can hardly expect success in such a business! To hire out to sell out. Some Turkish journalists have hired themselves out, and like hirelings they do their lowly deeds. Their German lies demand neither refutation nor confirmation. They may be interesting only as regards the fluctuation of prices on the market."

"To judge from every symptom, prices on German lies have sharply declined. This commodity is becoming an increasingly poor seller on the markets of all countries, including the Turkish markets."

NOT EVEN ORIGINAL

"These mercenary Turkish journalists are trying to put across their stinking sensations. But this cheap, idle chatter could not survive a single day. It lacks in artistic imagination. It lacks even a semblance of truth. It lacks originality. It is the old German fascist rag chewing, even cut in the 'oriental' style, in Berlin."

"The only thing noteworthy is that recently Berlin exported to Turkey lies designed to scare people with the strength of the Hitler army. Today, after Stalingrad, they export German lies intended to do the same with the strength of the Red Army."

"These mercenary gossip mongers and sandwich journalists are called upon to serve as a body for the gullible Turkish birds. But we think that Turkey is not a garden for German pigs, nor are the Turks birds to be bought off with chaff."

"As regards the hired jabberers, they resemble all too much a German scarecrow to cause any illusions."

### SOVIET TROPHIES

Among the outstanding features of the coming war exhibit are trophies captured from the Nazis by the Red Army, including special iron crosses prepared by the Nazis to commemorate the fall of Moscow, and other graphic material from the war fronts never before shown in this country.

"The National Council has also organized a series of educational services," said Dr. Lamont, "including films, pamphlets, exhibits, books and speakers. These services will be available to organizations and groups throughout the United States. Not a dues-paying organization, any individual or organization interested in promoting American-Soviet friendship may participate in its activities."

"The National Council will set up various local councils throughout the country to conduct its program in the communities. These councils will establish committees working with trade unions, women's organizations, professional groups, and nationalities organizations."

"These committees will bring to the various organs of the Council program and activities of any organization may participate in this work which is of such crucial importance for winning the war and establishing an enduring peace."

Professor Ralph Barton Perry is vice-chairman of the National Council; George Marshall, treasurer; Thomas L. Harris, national secretary; and Alice Prentice Barrows, executive secretary.

## Ehrlich and Alter's Friends Here--Condemned by Their Own Words

By Hans Berger

The Jewish Daily Forward of Jan. 17, 1941, in describing a gathering which took place Dec. 13, 1940, in New York, wrote as follows:

"The purpose of this gathering was to give public expression to the gratitude of the Russian Socialists who were rescued from France, thanks to the noble aid of the Jewish Labor Committee. The gathering was transformed into an impressive international socialist demonstration. About 500 people gathered around the table."

The following people, among others, took part in the gathering: Friedrich Stampfer, Julius Deutsch, Friedrich Adler, Alexander Kerenki, Nicolai Arskentiv, Prof. Mark Vishniak, Frans Kuryk, S. Ivanovich, Vladimir Zenzinov.

Also present were the leaders of the Jewish Labor Committee: Adolph Held, I. Minkoff, N. Chanin, J. Weinberg, Zivion, Levine-Shatzkes, N. Weinstein, Philip Block, Dr. Silverberg, B. Shurman, Dr. S. Ingberman, Dr. Shub, A. Bralovsky, D. Jameson, and so on.

MENSHEVICS THERE

The Menshevik Abramovich was chairman and was surrounded by his friends of the overseas-delegation and other Mensheviks, including B. Nikolajewsky, Kefaly, S. Schwartz, B. Aaronson, V. Gurevitch, P. Garvey, and D. Dalila.

As one can see, these are the same people who wept about the execution of Alter and Ehrlich. There is no doubt that if Alter and Ehrlich had been in the United States at the time of this affair, they would have been honorable guests, and would also have spoken.

Let us see what was said at the "socialist" gathering. We follow the texts of the speeches as quoted by the Jewish Daily Forward:

Said the Russian Socialist-Revolutionary Avksentiev:

"America is now the arsenal of

Democracy. But this arsenal does not only produce weapons for the military victory of Democracy, but also ideas of freedom, and gives us the weapons for the successful struggle for a just world; the struggle of Democracy and Socialism goes on in the world against the three dictatorships—Fascism, Nazism-Stalinism. It is time to understand that the Bolshevik system which oppresses freedom and the people in Russia is for all of us the same enemy as Hitler's barbarism. It is impossible to liberate the world so long as Russia remains enslaved."

Said Kerenki:

"Imagine how things would be if Stalin were not always confronted with the stubborn resistance of the Russian masses—how would the world look then? Then Stalin, along with Hitler, would create such a military force as would permanently defeat Europe and perpetuate dictatorship there."

Said B. Nikolajewsky:

"Some want to differentiate between Fascism and Bolshevism. But we see that we are forced to save not only the Socialists from the countries occupied by Hitler, but also from the regions which have been 'liberated' by Stalin. This proves to us once again that today both Dictatorships, both Systems—Nazism and Communism—are the same; and against these systems we must conduct an uncompromising struggle."

Said Friedrich Stampfer:

### Guilty

Anti-Soviet conspirator N. Chanin, who was denounced by Earl Browder for his connivance with Alter and Ehrlich against our powerful ally, tried to make reply in Saturday's NEW YORK TIMES. But he put his foot further into his mouth.

Did Chanin repudiate the conspiratorial statement which Browder showed that he had made through the columns of the Workers' Circle publication, THE FRIEND? He did not. To the contrary, he proceeded to unloose a flood of the old "Communist" stuff and nonsense which proves his conspiratorial viewpoint.

N. Chanin cannot escape Browder's charges. He is guilty with others who raised the Alter-Ehrlich case, of plotting the overthrow of the Soviet Government on American soil, in violation of the agreement of the American government that it would not permit such conspiracies.

In this illuminating article by Hans Berger, we are given the report on a meeting which Chanin and his colleagues in anti-Soviet conspiracy held—and at which they made statements which prove beyond doubt their connivance with such men as Ehrlich and Alter to carry on seditious activities in the Soviet Union.

"Bund," the Forward reported: "He emphasized the alliance between the 'Bund' and the Russian Social-Democratic movement, and remarked that Stalin had already seen to it that cooperation with the Russian Social-Democratic Party should once again assume a vital significance to the Polish 'Bund'."

Imagine for one moment that all

these gentlemen—Kerenki, Nikolajewsky, Avksentiev and the rest—had been in the Soviet Union, as Alter and Ehrlich were, what would they have said and what would they have done?

Imagine, for instance, that Mr. B. Nikolajewsky had met a group of Red Armymen going into battle before Stalingrad.

Nikolajewsky: "Where are you going?"

Red Armymen: "To Stalingrad, to do or die in the defense of our Soviet Motherland."

Nikolajewsky: "You fools, some want to differentiate between Fascism and Bolshevism. Don't you know, we have to conduct against both systems an uncompromising struggle?"

Red Armymen: "So what in your opinion, should we do in Stalingrad, Mr. Nikolajewsky?"

Nikolajewsky: "That is clear. Tell your comrades, 'Communism is the same as Fascism.' Tell this to your commander, 'Overthrow the Soviet Government!'"

The Nazis are near Moscow, Stalin speaks on the Red Square. "You Russian Socialists fought against the Tsar; we against the Kaiser; you now have the Super-Tsar in Moscow—and we the Super-Kaiser in Berlin. We made a bad exchange, but we should not lose courage. We thank the Jewish Labor Committee for giving us the possibility to carry on our struggle further."

As for Arthur Zigelbaum, referred to as the Representative of the Bund, he urged the soldiers, the Soviet people, to defend Moscow, to hurl the enemy back, to destroy the panic-makers.

Mr. Stampfer is also on the Red Square. Mr. Stampfer, the Kaiser-Socialist, was one of the main ones responsible for the breakdown of the Weimar Republic. And Mr. Stampfer would have spoken in the

### Mobilization By Nazis Nears Limit

MOSCOW, April 5 (IGN).—Hitler has carried "total mobilization" of Germany's manpower to the farthest limit, judging from the letters received from home by German soldiers at the Eastern Front, some of which were printed in *Red Star* this week.

"One hears nothing else here but mobilization," says one of these letters, written by Eva Hemlinwaeg, from Altitzon-on-the-Oder, to her fiancée, Private Adolph Likkepe, a field mail 2837. "People leave one after another. All the male population is literally vanishing. Every one capable of moving is taken away. In our office only two men have remained, both over 60."

"I heard Goebbels' speech," she went on, "but nevertheless I can't understand what else is wanted of us. We have not a moment of leisure and can hardly keep on working. We expect that we too will be declared liable for service."

"All the people of service institutions are being mobilized. For example, I wanted to send my photograph to you, but all the studios in town were closed recently."

"If this is called total war, then I have no strength to bear up with it. The male population is being completely exterminated, the female population is being reduced to a state of exhaustion. And yet we are still being told that further sacrifices are required, as if we had anything left to sacrifice."

Greeks Await Allied Invasion

CAIRO, April 5 (Delayed) (UP).—Byron Karapantziotis, war minister of the Greek government-in-exile, told a Greek motorized regiment yesterday that "it will not be many months until the invasion of Greece takes place."

Karapantziotis, starting an extensive inspection trip among Greek armed forces in this area, told the United Press that the eventual invasion of Greece will be aided by Greek patriots within the country.

These patriots number about 30,000 and their ranks are expected to swell to 50,000 when the invasion strikes, Karapantziotis said.

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# Small Owners Face Loss of Homes Under Dirksen Bill



"This is going to hurt me more than it does you," think soldiers at San Angelo, Tex., Army Air Field as the post veterinarian, Capt. H. R. Collins, administers rabies vaccine to their bombardier school mascot. Watching English setter Suffy get "shot" is Sgt. Arnold Grastel of Dallas with Babe, and Sgt. W. T. Moore of Anderson, Ind., with Fayday and Scarlet O'Hara.

Loss of their homes faces thousands of small homeowners who have borrowed from the Home Owners Loan Corporation if the Dirksen amendment to the Budget Appropriations Bill becomes law.

The amendment provides for cutting the appropriation of HOLC by one-third in the name of "economy." The appropriations bill, including the amendment, was passed by the House of Representatives on February 17, and is now before the Senate. It is in the hands of the Byrd Committee to Investigate Executive Agencies, a fancy title for the hatchet committee on "economy" headed by Senator Harry A. Byrd of Virginia.

The government asked for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 for HOLC. The Dirksen amendment cut this by \$4,000,000 and specified that the agency could spend \$800,000 a month for the last six months of 1943, and only \$200,000 for the first six months of 1944. It says further that HOLC must liquidate its holdings in proportion to the decline in appropriation.

## SMALL OWNERS THREATENED

According to Morris Engel, attorney for Council of HOLC mortgagors, the only way HOLC can cut its expenditures is by foreclosing on the thousands of small homeowners who are slightly in arrears on mortgage payments to the agency, and by selling its good mortgages to banks, insurance companies, and other large financial institutions. These private interests will earn an enormous profit on the \$500,000,000 healthy mortgages held by HOLC, which carry 5 per cent interest. They are anxious, therefore, to get their hands on them and are pumping the Dirksen amendment.

Ten years ago, these same interests were desperately anxious to have the HOLC take the mortgages off their hands because they had declined 50c on a dollar in value. The government obliged, paying them off at 100 cents on the dollar in most instances. Now that the government has a chance to win back its losses because of the healthy condition of HOLC mortgages, these financial interests are trying to force the government to sell the mortgages to them.

HOLC experts figure that if the agency has to liquidate under the conditions of the Dirksen amendment, it will lose over \$400,000,000.

## HOME OWNERS OPPOSED

The \$500,000,000 homeowners who will be affected by the change from government to private operation are bitterly opposed to the Dirksen amendment, according to Engel. Protests have been wired, and mass

meetings have been arranged all over the country. In a few days, a mass delegation will go to Washington to testify before the Byrd Committee. The President has been asked to intervene personally. Dirksen and other Congressional reactionaries argue that HOLC should be liquidated not only for economy sake, but because the agency should stay out of "private business." Homeowners answer that these same reactionaries were most anxious to have the government enter into "private business" when they had to be bailed out.

## Ohio AFL Goes Into Action on Anti-Labor Bill

CLEVELAND, April 5.—Over 100 representatives of every section of the AFL gathered at a Hotel Hollenden luncheon on three hours notice here today to organize an emergency mobilization at Columbus tomorrow as the House Judiciary Committee set hearings on the notorious anti-labor French bill.

William Finegan, president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, who presided, said similar mobilizations were taking place simultaneously at Cincinnati, Toledo and other Ohio cities.

Referring to the "conspiracy against labor in Columbus," Finegan said "there is no such thing as 'it can't happen here.' We've got to see that it doesn't happen here."

## Will Invite Dionnes To Christen Ships

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5 (UP).—Ten-year-old Catherine Butler and her mother left today for Callender, Ont., to present the Dionne quintuplets with a formal invitation to christen five cargo ships at Superior, Wis., May 8.

Catherine is the daughter of Robert Butler, president of the Walter Butler Shipyards, Inc., which is building the ships.

She was deputized by the State Department to carry the invitations.

## Detroit Council Backs Price, Rent Control

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, April 5.—The Detroit Common Council has turned thumbs down on all attempts to wreck price control in this area. Approached by the Detroit Property Owners and Taxpayers Association, which is conducting the drive against OPA regulations, the Council said it would have nothing to do with any group trying to modify the April 1, 1941 rent freeze date.

Landlords here, members of the National Association of Real

Estate Boards, have been flooding OPA chief Prentiss Brown with complaints about rent control. These landlords are supporting the various Congressional bills which if passed would nullify all rent control.

War workers, whose housing difficulties have been climaxed by the realtors' opposition, will air their troubles soon at an OPA hearing.

## PRODUCTION SUFFERS

Meanwhile, legal evictions in the city have caused loss of work in vital Detroit plants, reported the OPA Labor Office to Ernest Bennett chairman of the Detroit's Labor's Non-Partisan League.

Tennants, Bennett said, have been forced to take time off from work in order to scurry about looking for homes, when faced with eviction. He cited the case of five war workers who had to move because one was evicted.

Each of the five workers lost five to six working days as a result. "Multiply that by thousands and you get a pretty sad picture of time lost because we haven't been able to stop evictions," Bennett declared.

Local AFL and CIO unions intend to present the case of war workers' high rents and dismal living conditions at the OPA hearings.

A statement issued by the Office of War Information in Cleveland, Ohio, covering Cleveland and 12 other large war centers declared that the "Net operating income of landlords today is larger in absolute dollars than it was in the two-year period, 1939-1940, the years immediately preceding the sharp impact of defense activities."

It involves a suit by Edward Roach against Dick Johnson, owner of a house for which Roach paid \$45 monthly rental. Roach moved into the house after establishment of the rent control system. Previously, Johnson had rented it for \$35 a month.

Roach sued for three times his overpayment during four months of tenancy, or \$135, plus a \$50 penalty, as provided by law. The district court, however, granted Johnson's petition to dismiss the suit on grounds of constitutionality of the controls.

## OPA Permits Diplomats Import Rationed Foods

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UP).—Members of diplomatic missions to the United States, or of United Nations armed forces, on duty here, may import rationed foods without surrendering ration stamps or certificates, the Office of Price Administration ruled today.

The agency also said that enemy civilians interned or detained in this country and prisoners of war may receive commodities consigned or addressed to them.

OPA said the rulings were designed to "preserve customary international courtesies."

## City Labor to Assist OPA On Prices and Rationing

## High Court to Rule on OPA Rent Control

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UP).—The Supreme Court announced today that it will entertain a test of the validity of rent controls established by the Office of Price Administration in a case arising in South Bend, Ind.

The test involves a ruling by the Federal District Court for Northern Indiana holding the OPA rent controls unconstitutional.

The high court accepted the case with certain restrictions, however, so that a clear ruling on validity of the regulations was by no means assured. It agreed to hear argument in the case but postponed until the case is heard a ruling on whether it has jurisdiction to decide the merits of the case.

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## City Labor to Assist OPA On Prices and Rationing

LABOR'S cooperation in OPA took a fruitful turn here yesterday when representatives of AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods met with Russell H. Potter, acting district manager for the New York District OPA, and set up a Labor Advisory Committee. They met yesterday morning at the Empire State OPA office.

The Committee will assist the price agency in working out day-to-day problems of prices and rationing as they affect some two million organized workers in the New York district.

Representing the CIO on the committee were Saul Mila, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council; Maurice Casartelli, president of the Westchester Council; Joseph Pfisterer, president of the Nassau and Suffolk Councils and Irving Veloso, president of Shipbuilding Workers Port Council.

AFL spokesmen are Miguel Garriga, vice-president of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance; Martin T. Lacey, secretary-treasurer of International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs; Morris Feinstein, United Hebrew Trades and John J. Brennan of the Building Trades.

Charles W. Wysocki, chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, spoke for the Railroad Brotherhoods at the meeting and disclosed that four representatives would be appointed within the week.

James C. Quinn, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council,

was present at the meeting in addition to the four regular AFL members. Cosmo Grieco of the United Automobile Workers, likewise sat in on the meeting although he is not a member of the committee.

The committee will meet again in a week to map out a program of action. An executive committee will also be appointed soon.

Mills and Quinn promised the OPA every assistance in making OPA regulations work in this district.

"We will try and secure the cooperation and good-will of OPA and labor," said Potter. "We have terrific problems on our hands and a lot of them can be solved in this way. After all this group represents the largest group of consumers."

All decisions made by OPA and the committee will be handed down to local war price and rationing boards.

## OPA Cracks Down On 'Point Cutters'

OPA cracked down on meat dealers who are working on a "point bargain" basis for perishable goods yesterday by ordering that ceiling prices be reduced 25 per cent whenever point values are cut.

Sylvan L. Josephs, regional OPA administrator, announced that the rationing order had been amended by OPA in Washington requiring "a parallel lowering of sales price of any product for which point values are lowered by the dealer with a minimum reduction of 25 per cent below the OPA ceiling price."

The amendment became effective yesterday.

The amendment also requires the dealer to post prominently a statement announcing the price reduction as well as point value decrease and makes more stringent the procedure under which the dealer reports his points and price reductions.

## SAYS SPECIFICALLY

It states specifically: "No retailer may sell or transfer a food covered by this order at less than its regular point value unless he has reduced the money price of that food in the following way:

"1.—No reduction in point value may be made unless the money price of food has been reduced at least 25 per cent below its ceiling price established by the applicable orders of the OPA.

"2.—No reduction in the point value of food of more than 25 per cent below its regular point value may be made unless the money price of the food is reduced below its ceiling price in the same proportion. However, the money price may not be reduced in any case more than 50 per cent below its ceiling price."

Dealers are required to post ceiling price of the commodity that is being reduced and the reduced money price at which he intends to sell it.

In addition, in reporting the reduction of point values to his local war price and rationing boards, the dealer must certify in writing that he reduced, in accordance with the regulation, the money price of the food sold or transferred at the lower point value.

## Labor Gag Due in Texas In 90 Days

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AUSTIN, Texas, April 5.—The Christian American Assn., "reactionary promoter of anti-labor state legislation, scored a victory here with announcement by Governor Coke R. Stevens that the Texas "labor union regulation" bill will become law in 90 days.

The bill, which met with stiff resistance from the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods adds another anti-labor measure to those passed in the current labor-baiting spree. It was passed despite a recent "agreement" between the governor and representatives of all sections of the labor movement ensuring the state against strikes for the duration.

Innocent language couches the ostensible purpose of "regulating" labor unions, but in effect unions are put on government control. A statement of financial accounts must show the recipients of all monies. In effect requiring disclosure of the membership lists to the gaze of the open shoppers.

In a step to curb political activities of unionists, whose numbers have been rising in this state recently, the measure bars financial contributions for what is termed "political" purposes. The measure further requires officers and organizers to be American citizens and even sets procedure for union elections. Initiation fees and dues are limited to an amount considered "reasonable."

The chief front for the Christian American Assn. is Senator O'Daniel who has been stumping state legislatures all over the country for passage of anti-labor bills.

## Seaman Tells How Vichy Men Keep 20,000 Anti-Fascists Jailed in No. Africa Camps

"I swore I'd blow my top when I got back," said John Hess, member of the National Maritime Union, CIO, in an exclusive Daily Worker interview describing how Vichy men still have a large measure of control in North Africa.

He told his story in the office of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, for which he will go on a five-state tour comprising audiences in major cities throughout the East, urging them to participate in the national campaign of the committee, which is dedicated to the freeing of the thousands of anti-fascist labor unionists imprisoned in North African concentration camps.

"People in North Africa are confused," Hess said. "They are officials in power today. They see us permitting our friends to be jailed while the fifth columnists walk around free, and even hold high positions. They heard President Roosevelt promise them food, but see the food distribution sabotaged by the Vichy administrators while

their children go hungry."

The committee is arranging for Hess to tell his story at union meetings and before other organizations in five states as part of its drive for the release, relief and rehabilitation of more than 20,000 anti-fascist fighters who resisted the Axis in Spain and in the occupied countries, and who still are held in concentration camps.

"Many of them are being used on American projects by Vichy contractors at a slave wage of 14c a day," Hess added.

"French-Nazi posters on walls and telephone poles everywhere in Oran call for 'Death to the Jews, Bolsheviks and Freemasons!' We learn meetings are forbidden, unions are outlawed, newspapers strictly controlled. Jews are segregated in a hill and their kids barred from the schools. We think we're in Germany."

"We got the true story of what happened that first bloody day from



Chon Jay (see page 4)

3-452



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# C.I.O. Wage Parley Is Called Here

## Union Lookout

N. Y. EMPLOYER, SEEKING TO CUT PAY, REFUSED APPROVAL BY REGIONAL WLB

A new light on wage stabilization policy has been projected by the Regional War Labor Board in its decision denying the request of a New York City firm for a 20 per cent cut in the salaries of office workers.

The firm, the Swedish Iron & Steel Corp., now converting to war work, stated that wartime restrictions had caused it to lose money in 1942. The NWLB decision, written by Thomas L. Norton, vice-chairman, stated that the fact of the deficit does not warrant a reduction in salaries, and that government policy is not predicated on the theory that well-established wages should be decreased. "Relief by this company should be sought not by a cut in wages but by enlisting the aid of appropriate government agencies," the Board said.

The decision further stated that the company's request would reduce salaries below the highest paid during the period Jan. 1, 1942 to Sept. 15, 1942—the interval cited in Executive Order 9550—and that the company made no allegations of "gross inequities." The NWLB has interpreted the phrase, "to aid in the effective prosecution of the war," as having a bearing on proposed increases, but not on proposed decreases, the decision pointed out.

### SHIPBUILDERS ISSUE PAPER

A new newspaper, issued by CIO shipyard workers, has just made its appearance in printed form. "Thirty-Niner," organ of Local 39, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding, is a four-page tabloid which will be published twice a month in the future.

Its first edition, published April 1, gives prominence to negotiations due to open soon on a new contract with Todd Shipbuilding. A negotiations committee, elected recently, will utilize the coming weeks in the coordination of proposals working out of a series of shop meetings.

The paper also tells how the union helped reach a partial solution of shipyard workers' bus problems. Sixteen new buses are running on the Erie Basin-Bartel-Fritchard Square line as a result of action started by Local 39 representatives on the Labor-Management Committee, the union organ says.

### HEARN WORKERS AWAIT PAY AWARD

Unionists employed at the Hearn stores are awaiting an award from Ben Goldman, impartial arbitrator, on demands for a \$3.05 wage increase and a \$23 a week minimum wage.

### BAKERY DRIVERS ELECT ON SUNDAY

Members of Bakery and Pastry Drivers' Local 82, AFL, will vote Sunday on the election of a business agent and a recording secretary. The election was made necessary by the death of Larry Leonard, business agent. The executive board recommended that Eddie Milmore, now recording secretary, succeed Leonard. He resigned as secretary to run in the election, thus creating a second vacancy to be filled. Voting will take place at Manhattan Plaza, 66 East 4th St., from 9 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

### SOLDIER THANKS ACE BLOOD DONOR

Jack Naylor, a union baker who gave blood to the Red Cross five times to aid men in the armed services, has received a letter of congratulations and thanks from a union brother, a soldier now in an army hospital. "I've been here in this hospital for five months now and I have seen lots of cases where blood transfusions were vital and with people like you at home we boys are not afraid of anything," the soldier, Private Johnny Cronin, wrote from New Orleans. Cronin formerly worked at Drakes Bakeries in Brooklyn, the same place where Naylor, ace donor in the blood bank, is now employed. Both belong to Bakers' Local 30, AFL.

### UNION PIONEER MISSING AT SEA

Add the name of Lieutenant Frank Freeland of the U. S. Navy to the list of labor's heroes in this war against fascism. Lieutenant Freeland, a pioneer

## N. J. and N. Y. Unions Invited

The heads of all CIO unions in New York State and Northern New Jersey, representing some 1,300,000 workers mostly employed in war production, have been summoned to a special conference to discuss labor's role in the war, especially in respect to wage policies and participation in the War Labor Board, to be held Friday and Saturday, April 9 and 10, at the Hotel Capitol, 8th Avenue and 51st St., New York City.

The call for the special conference, issued jointly by New York and Jersey central CIO bodies, reports the action having been taken at the suggestion of CIO President Philip Murray. "President Murray has recently pointed out that the Board (WLB) faces a major crisis and must be preserved and made to work," says the call, outlining a study of policies, methods and procedures of the Regional War Labor Board as one of the major purposes of the conference.

### CURRAN TO SPEAK

Joseph Curran, national CIO vice president; Richard Frankenstein, vice president of the Auto Workers and a member of the National War Labor Board; and the conference Friday evening in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Capitol.

Benjamin Sigal, CIO representative in the National War Labor Board office at Washington, will conduct a special panel on Friday for local CIO representatives who are serving as members of War Labor Board panels handling wage and other disputes in New York and New Jersey.

The conference on Saturday is to be devoted to special panels and studies by industries of the War Labor Board policies and machinery. Gustave Strebe, New York State CIO president and Irving Abramson, Jersey State CIO president, will officiate at the two major sessions on Saturday.

Other CIO officials who will report or officiate at various conference sessions are Pete Mosele, New York CIO Regional Director; Ewald Schneider, Jersey CIO Regional Director; Harold Gorman, N. Y. State CIO secretary; Norman Newark Council secretary and the four CIO members of the New York-Jersey Regional War Labor Board—Samuel Wolchok, international president of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees; Peter K. Hawley, United Office & Professional Workers of America; Charles Karrison, regional director of United Auto and Aircraft Workers; and Edward Stewart, secretary of District 4, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York CIO Council, is acting chairman of the arrangements and program committee. Close to 1,000 CIO union heads are expected for the two-day meeting which the call emphasizes will be a "Working Conference."

### Urges Veto of Condoert Fund

Eugene P. Connolly, secretary of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, has asked Governor Dewey to veto the bill appropriating \$115,000 to the Rapp-Condoert Committee. "We believe that the continuation of the Committee," said Connolly, "will, by every test, mean a prolongation of its attack on our free public school system with inevitable demoralization following upon its activities. The Labor Party leader pointed out that the Committee had been unfair in its investigations failing entirely to uncover Nazi and fascist activities in the schools."

When Morris Kaufman of Ozone Park finishes an eight-hour day at the U. S. Electric Manufacturing Co., at 14th St., in Manhattan, he starts on the job he really likes: selling bonds for Uncle Sam and getting contributions for the Red Cross.

Kaufman, a member of Local 3, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has sold more than \$200,000 in war bonds since the war started and collected over \$300 for the Red Cross in the current drive and he's still going strong.

A Hungarian by birth, he does most of his bond selling through talks in Hungarian over Radio Stations WWRL and WBYN but he does his Red Cross collecting by solicitation in the subway. "I like to do it," he says. "I feel I'm helping the government. I get pleasure in these things."

Before he went to work as an electrical inspector, Kaufman, whose home is at 96-11 128th Ave., in Ozone Park, was a garment worker for years and a member of



Major G. A. Alyson, center, Russian tank corps officer, inspects the powerful M-4 combat tank at the General Motors tank arsenal in Detroit. On right is Capt. W. R. Smith, Army Ordnance, left, Henry Lowendick, assistant arsenal manager.

## Bay State CIO Votes 100% for 2nd Front

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, April 5.—The Massachusetts CIO convention which concluded today adopted as one of its final resolutions a stirring appeal for the speedy opening of a second front in Europe now while the armies of the Soviet Union were still on the march. The resolution which stated that failure to

open such a second front now would imperil our victory over the Axis, was greeted with an ovation by the delegates and unanimously adopted.

This action took place immediately after a speech by Lt. Boris Korisov, assistant captain on one of the Soviet ships now in Boston. Lt. Korisov, brought greetings to the convention from the trade unions of the Soviet Union and told how the Red Army and Navy appreciated the aid sent them from the United States. He called for strengthening of the alliance of the two great countries in order to bring speedy death to fascism.

The central speech of the day was made by Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who stated that the supreme task before the nation was the prosecution of the war to the final goal of "unconditional surrender" within the shortest possible time. Mr. Hillman warned that the enemy is still strong and will not be defeated until America exerts its full strength on the field of battle in coordination with that of our allies, Britain, Russia and China.

ONLY INVASION WILL WIN "While we are satisfied with campaigning in Africa," he said, "the defeat of Hitler will be accomplished only on the continent of Europe by a full-scale Anglo-American invasion supported by the armed people of the occupied nations, while our heroic Russian ally continues to battle him in the East. Only when the European offensive is undertaken will we begin to pay our full share of the cost of victory," he concluded.

Hillman also called on labor to bring its full influence to bear on Congress to guarantee that the reactionary bloc will not be able to destroy price control, rationing and other domestic measures incorporated in President Roosevelt's seven-point program.

Another important speech was made by John Brophy, of the National Office CIO, in which he called for the convocation of a national conference of CIO, AFL, Railroad Brotherhoods, farmers and other organizations to plan joint legislative work and prepare for the 1944 elections. A series of resolutions adopted favored international labor unity, support of the Pepper-Tolan bill, anti-poll tax bill and anti-

lynching bill, and covered various aspects of wage stabilization and its link with price control and rationing.

The principal state officers were re-elected without opposition. They were: Joseph Salerno, president; Salvatore Camello as first vice president and John Bellanger, as secretary.

Other officers elected were Stanley Beecher, from General Electric Local of United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers, as treasurer, and Sidney Grant, as legislative agent. Nineteen additional vice-presidents were also elected.

He said a similar situation threatened to develop at McKeesport, Pa., and that the Bethlehem Steel Corp., recently discontinued making large steel frames for war buildings because production needs had been supplied.

These surpluses, in certain lines have become so serious the war production board is devoting at least part of its energies to shifting discharged workers to the manufacture of civilian goods, Murray said.

The CIO, he said, was dissatisfied with the seven-point program, which it subscribed last September, and which was intended to take the profit out of war by pegging prices and wages and taxing those able to pay.

"The whole program is out of joint," Murray said, "especially since the cost of living has risen 35 per cent from the 1942 base." He added that representations were made to President Roosevelt last week that this situation must be adjusted or the foundation on which wages were pegged would have to be "thrown out of the window."

It has been announced that the Conference will send a message to the people of Germany urging them to join the active struggle against Hitlerism.

The final session of the gathering was to be a mass meeting addressed by Capt. Ernst Winkler, German Catholic leader who escaped from a Hitler concentration camp; A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council; Courtney D. Ward, secretary of the Cleveland Painters District Council AFL; Kurt Rosenfeld, former Minister of Justice of Prussia and Mayor Frank J. Laueche of Cleveland.

The state-wide gathering is being initiated by the German-American Emergency Conference of Cleveland, which was organized here two months ago.

## Soviet Officer Inspects Plant



Major G. A. Alyson, center, Russian tank corps officer, inspects the powerful M-4 combat tank at the General Motors tank arsenal in Detroit. On right is Capt. W. R. Smith, Army Ordnance, left, Henry Lowendick, assistant arsenal manager.

## Many Face Loss Of Jobs--Murray

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4 (UP). Philip Murray, CIO president, charged today that 650,000 war workers were threatened with the loss of their jobs because they had produced more material than the armed forces could use.

Murray made the statement in answer to charges that organized labor was shirking its production duties.

"How can the charge be made," he asked, "when in many instances labor is producing too much? It is regrettable that too many people have no understanding of labor's efforts to meet these attacks."

Murray told Illinois and Wisconsin delegates by the CIO United Steelworkers conference here that the American Car and Foundry Co., at Berwick, Pa., was obliged to displace 9,000 workers because it had been notified by the Army that there was no need for the light tanks the company was making.

## Labor Backs Conference of Ohio Germans

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, April 5.—With the active support and participation of all sections of the labor movement, CIO, AFL and RR Brotherhoods, Ohio's German-Americans will meet here in a state-wide conference on Sunday, April 11, at the Engineers Auditorium, to prove that "Hitler lies (as usual) when he claims German-American support of Nazi ideas."

It has been announced that the Conference will send a message to the people of Germany urging them to join the active struggle against Hitlerism.

The final session of the gathering was to be a mass meeting addressed by Capt. Ernst Winkler, German Catholic leader who escaped from a Hitler concentration camp; A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; A. E. Stevenson, secretary of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council; Courtney D. Ward, secretary of the Cleveland Painters District Council AFL; Kurt Rosenfeld, former Minister of Justice of Prussia and Mayor Frank J. Laueche of Cleveland.

The state-wide gathering is being initiated by the German-American Emergency Conference of Cleveland, which was organized here two months ago.

## Negro Stars' Fight Wins in Jim Crow Case

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The determination of two "Porgy and Bess" stars to fight for their rights, has won a victory over Jim Crow. Ella and Annetta Moten were refused reservations two weeks ago at the Hotel Adelphi, whose president is Robert White, Republican comptroller of the city, and possible mayoral candidate of the few machine in the Fall elections.

So the two stars called on their attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, who found out that despite White's denials, rooms were available. Mr. Alexander then went back at White pointing out that the country was engaged in a fight for freedom and equality, and stating that court action would be taken.

White then found out that "some mistake" had been made. When the Gershwin show opened this week, both young women had their rooms in the 13th Street Hotel.

Miss Rita Moten is the wife of Claude Barnett, head of the Associated Negro Press.

## Negroes Break Sperry Job Ban

(Special to the Daily Worker)

The Sperry Corp. and Sperry Gyroscope Co., long a hold-out against hiring of Negroes, at last capitulated with an announcement that the company will open a Harlem employment office at 129th St. and Lenox Ave.

In making the announcement the company acknowledged that the Negro people offer a reserve of manpower. Those meeting the company's preliminary tests will go through a two-week training course in the Sperry schools.

Flatbush Consumers Council collected 450 signatures within four hours on Saturday on petitions addressed to Senators Wagner and Mead, urging them to vote against the Pace, Bankhead and other high price bills.

The Flatbush Consumers Council placed a table at E. 4th Street and Church Avenue, in Brooklyn, and according to Miss Bernice Engel, Chairman of the Council, "the response was phenomenal." Participating in this drive for signatures are the housewives of this Brooklyn area.

## Why Kennedy Quit the WLB

AN EDITORIAL

THE resignation of Thomas Kennedy, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, from the War Labor Board, is another step by John L. Lewis to torpedo the board and labor's no-strike agreement.

The move is fully in line with Lewis's statements before the bituminous joint wage conference in which he called for an end of the board and his testimony before the Truman Committee when he said the no-strike agreement is off. It is also in line with his claim that anti-inflation measures are futile because inflation is a necessary companion to war.

In ordering Kennedy to resign, Lewis, in effect, restates his strike threat. Furthermore, it is another move to isolate the miners from the rest of the labor movement.

Of course, the labor representatives on the WLB, CIO and AFL, will take up the fight for the miners, for every possibility that is open to them to obtain a justified wage raise. They will see the issue as it affects a half million miners not as it affects the Roosevelt-hater John L. Lewis.

## Murray-Green Plea On Bankhead Veto

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The joint statement of William Green and Philip Murray backing the President's veto of the Bankhead higher prices bill, called forth new interest for joint legislative effort in labor ranks.

The statement confronted members of Congress as the "farm bloc" strained every bit of energy to override the veto.

The Green-Murray statement follows:

"The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations express their complete support of President Roosevelt's veto of the Bankhead bill.

"This proposed legislation, if enacted into law, will admittedly raise the cost of living for all the people by several billions of dollars. In the face of our national policy to achieve economic stabilization of all fronts there can be no justification for any such action.

"The national economic stabilization policy contemplates not only a stabilization of wages but also, as an integral part, the stabilization of prices. Under the price control law the farmers are being guaranteed their parity prices. Under the Bankhead bill cash benefit payments given to the farmers would no longer be computed in determining whether they are receiving parity for their product. Purporting to be a measure in aid of agriculture, it would not solve the many practical difficulties which farmers face in meeting their 1943 production goals. In fact, it would operate directly against the interests of many farmers by raising the price of feed which they must buy for livestock and milk production.

"The passage of this legislation over President Roosevelt's veto would directly undermine the national economic stabilization program. Congress must recognize that a vote in support of the Bankhead bill is a vote to increase food prices and the general cost of living for every American and to invite inflation.

"The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations appeal jointly to Congress to uphold the President's veto in order to safeguard our domestic economy against the ravages of inflation."

"We urge you to close your ears to the determined drive by these selfish interests to destroy the war stabilization program, and resolutely press forward in putting into effect strict and effective price control and rationing of scarce and essential goods."

"We wish to assure you that the defeatist atmosphere in Washington notwithstanding, the workers of Western Massachusetts and the American people as a whole will give you their fullest and most enthusiastic support in your effort to effectively control prices and the cost of living."

1st Navy Cross Is Awarded to Foreigner

WASHINGTON, April 6 (UP)—The Navy Cross has been awarded to a foreign civilian for the first time, the Navy announced today. He is a French resident of Morocco, Rene Malvergne, who piloted the U. S. destroyer Dallas into a French North African river during November's landing operations.

Also given the Navy Cross was Lieut. Cmdr. Robert Brodie, Jr., commander of the Dallas, an old four-stacker destroyer built during the last war. Brodie lives at Owensboro, Ky.

Malvergne took the helm of the Dallas to guide it 10 miles up the dangerous Sebou River, enabling troops to swarm ashore and attack the strategic airfield at Port Lyautey, French Morocco, despite heavy gunfire from shore.

At the close of the meeting a resolution was adopted declaring the "general public of Philadelphia shall express by letters, telegrams and public announcement its condemnation of the discriminatory practices of the P. T. C. and Philadelphia Rapid Transit employees union immediately arrange a conference with representative citizens through the office of the Philadelphia NAACP to plan for the complete integration of Negroes in the Philadelphia Transportation system."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 5.—In protest against discriminatory practices of the Philadelphia Transportation System, a mass meeting of more than 1,000 was held here at the O. V. Catto Auditorium, last week. The meeting which was sponsored by the Philadelphia NAACP the Civil Liberties section of the Philadelphia Elks Lodge, the Philadelphia Tribune, the Afro-American, and the Pittsburgh Courier attacked the Philadelphia Transportation Company for its failure to make appropriate use of the manpower of one-seventh of the city's population. It was charged that the P. T. C. has consistently maintained the policy of not employing Negroes as motormen, bus drivers, cashiers or clerks in spite of an acknowledged shortage of workers to fill these categories.

"The American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations appeal jointly to Congress to uphold the President's veto in order to safeguard our domestic economy against the ravages of inflation."

"We wish to assure you that the defeatist atmosphere in Washington notwithstanding, the workers of Western Massachusetts and the American people as a whole will give you their fullest and most enthusiastic support in your effort to effectively control prices and the cost of living."

Bonds Buy Battleships  
HAVE YOU CONTRIBUTED?



## First Look at the Dodgers

The 1888 Outfield, Milk Bar in Press Box, Wyatt and Owen Tops As Usual

By C. E. Dexter

I got a preview of 1943 baseball Saturday afternoon at Ebbets Field, while old man Boreas sneaked under my chin and led a frigid blast with his left. It was so cold—military secret, sss—baseball writers staged a running race in the press box, and someone had the gall to suggest burning down Ebbets Field to get warm.

The only hot people around were Whitlow Wyatt, Kirby Higbe and Max Macon, who pitched midsummer ball, holding Joe Cronin's Red Sox to two hits. Whitlow looks as strong, graceful and efficient as ever. Higbe wore a fur-collared robe (not white pitching). The collar was made of Hudson Bay seal. With chinchilla cuffs and matching buttons it would look good on Mrs. Van Astorbilt as she strolls down Fifth Avenue. (Fashion note.)

But look at the team these pitchers were blowing down. Al Simmons in left, two rookies in center and right, and an infield of Lupien, Newsome, Deerr and Taber—the latter two the only men on the team who will bat better than .280.

The Dodgers started with their 1888 outfield, Paul Waner, Conney and Medwick. Grandpa Durocher was at short, featherweight hitter Al Glosop at second. Missing were Camilli and Vaughan, Dodger big guns.

Now for details—Durocher threw in slow motion, but the ball managed to get to first in time. And Leo got a hit. . . Joe Cronin, Sox manager, looks like Babe Phelps at bat—he has gotten that heavy. . . He pinch-hit during the game. . . The Dodgers' two Latin-Americans, Luis Olmo, Puerto Rican, and Roberto Ortiz, Cuban, played in the outfield from the sixth inning on. . . The ball seems less lively than last year. . . Not a single hit was longer than a fly ball to the middle of the outfield, and many hits plopped easily into the air.

Ebbets Field, without Larry MacPhail, is somewhat less than heaven, hell and an arena where opposing teams are thrown to the Flatbush lions. . . The famous private "night club" is being dismantled. . . Branch Rickey, they say, is planning to install a milk bar. . . Rickey has taken down the whiskey ads which used to grace the fence. . . The field, which MacPhail tended so carefully, importing sods from Britain five years ago, looks bad. . . Large patches of the outfield are brown, where new grass is growing. . . MacPhail, you see, soddled not seeded. . . The only time during the day the

insiders Dolph Camilli and Arky Vaughan, the last of the Brooklyn Dodger holdouts, came to terms yesterday. They reported and went through a long session at Ebbets Field as the rest of the squad was given the day off to donate blood to the Red Cross.

**Chartak on Hitting Spree**  
Mike Chartak, lanky St. Louis Brown outfielder, is in the midst of a personal hitting spree. After collecting five for eight in a pair of camp games he shoved a pair of Bill Seimoth over the rightfield barrier—450 feet away—in yesterday's workout.

JEFFERSON "was so much a revolutionary that in the parlance of this time, when even liberals are called 'reds', he would have been called a red."—CLAUDE G. BOWERS.

AMBASSADOR  
**CLAUDE G. BOWERS**  
has written a special paper to be read for him  
**EARL BROWDER**  
FRANCIS FRANKLIN  
at the  
**Thomas Jefferson**  
**Bi-Centennial Commemoration**  
Also a performance of old American music  
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**COSMOPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE**  
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## DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1943

# Two Articles!

By Nat Low

It's enough to make your blood boil—enough to make you lose your love for the game and say—"to hell with baseball, it's not worth saving. . ."

Yes, it's enough to make any decent, honest and fair-minded baseball fan stand up on his legs and yell like hell till the thing is changed, and changed FAST.

Read the clipping to the right of this article. Read it carefully for it is one of the most disgusting articles ever seen in any paper, anywhere. We mean the clipping on top which tells of Joe McCarthy finding it difficult to get up a lineup for an exhibition baseball game.

The article, which appeared in the N. Y. Post the other day, goes on to tell of the shortage of players which the Yanks are faced with—how they are using a pitcher in the outfield, a shortstop at first base and so on down the line.

Yes, there is a shortage of players. A serious shortage, too. A shortage of WHITE players.

But there is no shortage of NEGRO players. Any baseball man knows that. There are dozens and dozens of great Negro stars in the country eager and ready to step into the major leagues. But the major league clubs, acting much like the fascist Hitlerites our armies are fighting on the battlefields of the world, refuse to bring the very simple elements of democracy to our great American game.

This practice is opposed by millions of Americans all over the country. And by thousands of men in the armed forces all over the world.

A few weeks ago YANK magazine, official organ of the Armed Forces came out for Negroes also in the major leagues. And last week a seaman just back from North Africa brought with him an issue of STARS & STRIPES which also came out for Negroes in baseball.

So there they are, two articles. These articles must be a rallying point to finally end the Jim Crow ban in baseball.

It is necessary at this time also to change the tone of the campaign. To make the campaign more militant, more aggressive.

Our country is at war. Men are dying. White men and Negroes alike. Negroes are getting their names on innumerable casualty lists. If they can get them on casualty lists they can get them in box

## Soviet Farms Speed Output for War Needs

MOSCOW, April 5 (UPI)—Left without a considerable section of adult manpower and with a great number of horses and tractors diverted towards war needs, the collective farm peasantry has had vast difficulties to overcome as a result of the war.

Nevertheless, 1942 was marked by a victory for the collective farm system, its consolidation, development and its continuation. The importance of its achievements are particularly outstanding when compared with the first World War.

For example, during two years of the first World War the cultivated area in the Kulsbyev region declined by more than 400,000 acres, but in the two years of the present war it has increased by more than 370,000 acres, and the harvest gathered by the collective farmers of this region surpassed that of any of the four preceding years.

Uzbekistan, which before the war had enough of its own grain to last three months, having depended chiefly on Siberian grain, now raises enough grain to meet its own needs all the year round. More than this, the collective farmers of Uzbekistan have set aside for Tashkent alone over 90,000 hundred-weights of vegetables and cereals and some 1,000 head of cattle.

**REETS IN SIBERIA**  
In Siberia, where sugar beet was never cultivated before because of climatic conditions, the harvest reaped last year on a number of collective farms was no smaller than in the Ukraine.

Under difficult wartime conditions, reads the recent decision of the Soviet government on the State Plan for Agriculture for 1942, the collective farms have not only successfully coped with their winter

and spring sowing, but have increased considerably the area under the main food crops.

In 1942 new food-creating bases were created in the east which grow sugar, beet and other technical crops.

What accounts for this victory of the collective farmers? The will power and determination of the collective farm leadership and the initiative of the collective farms on state aid.

An important part in this success was played also by the city's help to the countryside. Last year, hundreds of thousands of urban inhabitants worked in the fields. Factory workers helped with skilled mechanics and spare parts.

Novosibirsk alone sent over 200 teams of skilled workers to help with the harvesting in the autumn of 1942.

**READY FOR STRUGGLE**  
The Soviet peasantry, in cooperation with the urban citizens, nullified Hitler's calculations on the weakness of the Soviet rear.

The struggle is spreading. And the collective farmers and toilers are preparing for this. During the winter they summed up their experience of last year and trained tractor drivers. Uzbekistan alone trained 16,000 tractor drivers.

Many were trained in other specialties. Some 85,000 in the Ivanovo region attended special agricultural training courses. In response to an appeal of collective farm leaders, hundreds of repair teams were provided by factories and plants.

Particular enthusiasm marks the preparations for the spring sowing in the liberated countryside. Collecting all the implements and equipment that escaped destruction by the concealment of supplies from the fascists, and aided by their brother collective farmers who are helping with horses, tractors and seed, they expect that their efforts this year will be no less successful than in the eastern districts.

**COTTON AND GRAIN**  
The sowing of grain, cotton and vegetables is in progress in the south and southeast. Reports in the press show that the campaign is proceeding successfully.

In the Surkhan Darya region of Uzbekistan, the collective farms completed their plan earlier than last year and are now sowing grain over and above the plan. In all, 1,480,000 acres of formerly uncultivated land are to be added to the cultivated area of Uzbekistan, this year as compared with 1942.



CLIFF MELTON

## Ott and Giants Pick Melton to Win 20 Games

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 5.—Mel Ott, who has had plenty of woes in recent weeks, is finally walking around camp with a smile. True it isn't an all-out ear-to-ear grin but it is a smile nonetheless and as such should be treasured.

The cause of the smile is the form lanky Cliff Melton has been showing these days. Not since the "glorious" days of the Giants' big 4—Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher, Fred Fitzsimmons and Roy Parmelee, have the Giants had a consistent 20 game winner.

But this year there is not a Giant in camp but who is convinced that the lanky hillbilly will break into the pitcher's exclusive society. Melton has been a revelation from the day he arrived in camp and from Mel Ott down to catcher Gus Mancuso the opinion is that Cliff is in for his biggest year.

Mancuso is loudest in his praise of Melton: "He is fully over the effects of his operation and his stuff is of midseason caliber. He was always fast and his curve is now breaking sharper than ever. He's a cinch to win 20 games. He looks better now than when he took 20 games in 1937 simply because he has learned to mix up his stuff and outsmart the batters. . ."

Ott also was lively in his praise of Melton. Said the popular Giant pilot, "It is a pleasure to see Cliff in such good form. He seems ripe to win 20 games for all his stuff is breaking perfectly and he is in the best shape of his life. . . Yes, he should be our No. 1 hurler of the year. . ."

Gabby Hartnett and Dick Bartell, two men who saw Melton pitch in 1937 confirm the opinions of the others that Cliff has recaptured the form which promised for him a bright career.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 5 (UP).—Pitcher Harry Feldman, infielder Sid Gordon and catcher Ray Berres of the New York Giants received draft board orders today to report for physical examinations preliminary to being classified 1-A.

They arranged to take their screenings later tomorrow night.

Manager Mel Ott said, after announcing the draft board calls, that he definitely was in the market for a catcher—and would like to obtain Ernie Lombardi from the Boston Braves. Lombardi recently made a request that he be traded.

**WHAT'S ON**

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily Worker are 50c per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 11 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

**Tomorrow**  
BORUCHOWITZ MEMORIAL MEETING  
P. Novick, Rebecca Grecht, Alex Schaeffer, Bronx Winter Garden, Tremont St. Washington Ave. Communist Party, 10 A.D. Sub. 20c.

**SCHOOL REGISTRATION**  
INTERESTED IN POLITICAL? Economic? Theoretical? Writing? Nursery Education? Register now for classes with Dr. Howard Seism, Dr. Philip Foster, Kumar Goshal, Canada Lee, Gwendolyn Bennett, Don Oscar Becque, Phoebe Brand, Alfred Saxe, Bertha C. Reynolds and others. 48c fee to trade unionists. Classes begin April 12th. School for Democracy, 13 Astor Place, Gramercy 7-4088. Registration 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

**BORUCHOWITZ MEMORIAL MEETING**  
RALLY FOR JEWISH UNITY  
HEAR  
Paul Novick, editor Morning Freiheit  
Rebecca Grecht, sec. sec. Bronx Communist Party  
Alex Schaeffer, Needle Trades Leader  
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## M'Carthy in Fine Fix—Can't Even Pick Lineup For First Exhibition

By JERRY MITCHELL

Post Staff Correspondent

Asbury Park, N. J., May 20.—In more peaceful times the Yankees would be starting the long haul home about this exhibition hall and across in Mobile, New Or.

## THE STARS AND STRIPES

The U. S. Army Newspaper  
Published Weekly in Africa  
Vol. 1, No. 5  
January 4, 1943  
M. L. Weinstein  
Editor  
Harry A. Harchar  
Editor

Here are the two interesting newspaper headlines which show the need of Negro stars in baseball. On top is the headline in a recent issue of the N. Y. Post. It is self explanatory. . .

Below is the clipping from a copy of STARS & STRIPES, official Army paper printed in Algiers, North Africa, which slams baseball's "color line" in baseball. This paper is the second Army publication to come out for Negroes in baseball. YANK magazine was the first to do so some weeks ago. . .

It is a time to halt all this. Visit the magazines. DEMAND, do not request that they sign Negro players. The progressive trade unions especially should take the lead in this final phase of the campaign. To wipe out the infamy which is spoiling out great national pastime.

Here in the city the pressure should be put on Branch Rickey of the Dodgers, Ed Barrow of the Yankees and Horace Stoneham of the Giants.

Let these owners stop squealing about the "shortage" of players—about the inability to get together starting lineups.

And they will only stop squealing when the people force them to act. So start acting. Time is short. It is already late.

## Burma Learns Japan Pledges Are Phony

CHUNGKING, April 5 (UP).—Reports from Burma said today that Japanese occupation authorities had imposed limitations upon the Burmese National Independence Army, to keep them from working against Japan.

The Japanese suspected the party and the army for two years prior to the invasion, as an anti-British movement, but Burmese members now are disappointed at the first year of Japanese leadership and at the prospects for independence, these reports said.

A Japanese was appointed commander of the BIA, replacing a Burmese, and members of the army have got nothing from the Japanese but 1,000 rifles and 100 pistols, although before the war they had been promised complete independence after the British were defeated.

Now, however, Japanese "advisers" control the Burmese puppet regime and aim to suppress the independence of Burma, it was reported. They have said that independence is out of the question until after the war, and have assumed control over currency, railways, customs and foreign affairs for 15 years.

**Didn't Get Rabies—But Lots of Publicity**  
PITTSBURGH, April 5 (UP).—The mad dog which bit Pvt. Terentio Scarpino's leg damaged him only to the extent of ripping his pants, physicians determined today, and the soldier, object of a nationwide search over the week-end, will not require treatment for rabies.

Messages were sent to all army camps and police departments and the nation's newspapers and press associations published dispatches requesting that any soldier bitten by a dog in Pittsburgh seek treatment immediately.

Scarpino was in Pittsburgh all the time. He was surprised today to discover that he was the object of the frantic search.

**Award 6 Fliers for Work Against Subs**  
(By United Press)  
Six officers of the Army air forces anti-submarine command received air medals yesterday for meritorious achievements on patrols against enemy U-boats. The awards were presented by Brig. Westdale T. Larson at Command Headquarters here.

## PERSONAL BUT NOT PRIVATE...

By DAVE FARRELL

Man to Man Stuff: Dave and David

—LOS ANGELES, Calif.

Three times my good wife prodded me with, "Why don't you go upstairs and go to work?" But I refused to budge. Finally my son David took up the echo and said, "What's the matter, Dave, run out of gas?" I nodded.

He said, "I'll give you a column if you promise not to make a chump out of me."

So I said, "Whoever did that?" "You always do," said he. "I've been looking over some of your old stuff when you used to write about me. And boy, did you make me out an awful brat. The things you used to have me say—"

"But you said them, I was only doing stenography," I countered. "They sure looked awful on paper. I'll bet they didn't sound that bad. Anyway I'm afraid to talk for publication, because so many of my friends can read now. And I don't want them ribbing me. I can handle your friends with one hand tied behind my back. But my friends are sharp. Remember we're in junior high now. A lot of us are Boy Scouts and we know a couple of things."

"I don't doubt it, David," I admitted. "You give me a column and I'll let you read copy before I file."

David paused. (Just long enough, I thought, then gave me an all too innocent stare, the one he has used successfully on most teachers, and answered, "You give me four bits and you don't have to show me copy."

I knew I couldn't win. I never should have tangled with him. David and I retired to the portable and this is what I got.

"You wrote two pieces on your come-back and for who likes it, it's good. But I think now you ought to change your pace. Your first two jobs were serious. The piece on Negroes in baseball was good but late. Where were you all winter, before spring training got under way? You should have been slugging day in and out. You should have been writing a lot of sports writers back East. Guys you used to borrow money from. You should have been steaming them to take up the fight. Outside of our papers I don't read anything on the fight to end Jim Crow in baseball. It's been months since those guys on PM said a word. I don't think everybody's on the take, like you used to say. I think a lot of these guys are lazy. I think you could have gotten some of those old friends of yours in the fight. And you never can tell, more columns all over the country might have done the trick. More of them will have to be written."

"No argument there," I answered feebly. "What else?" "What did you have to pick on Connie Mack for? So he is just about the chinchiest man in baseball. So he hates paying money to his workers. So what? So do all bosses. Connie Mack's no worse than all the millionaires. So what if he acts like a dear sweet kindly old gent? So did Mr. Rockefeller and he only gave dimes. At least Benny McCoy took Connie for a nice hunk of dough."

"My quarrel with Mr. Mack," I said, "came from the fact that I consider him a very poor manager."

"Well, you've said exactly the same things about Bucky Harris, the Boy Wonder that was. You've used your grease pan enough. Tell your readers a couple of funny stories. Real old timers, the kind they haven't heard before. The kind that was hot stuff when you were my age. Dig up some of that stuff out of your files. God help you, if you ever lose them, Dave. Dust off an old one. And then just tease them into thinking you got a million more. And that's just about it. If you don't know what story to tell them, try the one about the day that Germany Schaefer, the only clown baseball ever had (this Schacht guy's only cheap vaudeville) stepped up and busted one."

Who am I to deny my son's directives? So here goes: It was back in 1906 or '07 in the days when the White Sox were the "Hitless Wonders" and one run was enough for their pitchers to win with. If they had two it was a batting orgy. Germany was playing with the Tigers. But he was out of this particular game with a sore thumb, probably from opening a beer bottle with bare hands.

The Tigers came up in the 9th a run behind. And when the first two guys went out it looked like a cinch. But Charlie O'Leary got a scratch hit and Germany Schaefer was announced as a pinch-hitter. The crowd went mad, because though he was a Tiger, he was a Chicago boy, born in the shadow of the stock-yards.

With the gestures of a Barrymore, he strode to the plate, removed his cap and bowed low. This stopped the crowd cold. Then holding up his hands, he announced, "Ladies and Gentlemen, presenting the world's premier batsman, Herman, German, Schaefer, who will now give you a demonstration of his hitting powers." The raspberries he drew in times like these would have been rationed.

Doc White, the Sox best pitcher burned, and decided to show the Dutchman up. He threw his best pitch. German swung and clouted the longest home run ever hit in the Sox park. He slid into first, picked himself up and cupping his hands he shouted, "At the quarter, Schaefer leads by a head!" He tore for second, slid, dusted himself off and bellowed, "At the half, Schaefer leads by a length!" He did the same thing at third and yelled, "Schaefer leads by a mile!" He slid into home as though he were afraid of being tagged out. Then bounced to his feet, doffed his cap and announced, very gravely, "This, ladies and gentlemen, will conclude the afternoon's performance."

By the way, how many of you remember the bad time Leo Durocher got when he was breaking in with the Yankees? Want to hear about them that days? If you do, tell Nat and he'll tell me.

## New OPA Meat Prices Blow to Black Market

(Continued from Page 1)  
Excluded from ceilings announced today are sausage, canned meat and variety meats, such as brains, liver kidneys, tongues and hearts. Uniform prices will be set for them soon, OPA disclosed.

To assure shopper protection, OPA set up the following limitations:

No butcher may sell any meat pre-ground to sale except ground beef, ground veal and ground lamb. Butchers may sell as cube steaks only those that are cubed at the time of purchase.

Storekeepers must post official price lists. In case of overcharging, consumers may sue under the triple damage clause.

Regulations for kosher meat will be issued soon.

For the more expensive cuts, prices vary according to grade. In New York, top price for beef sirloin is 81 cents for Grade AA, or choice; 48 cents for Grade A, or good; 41 cents for Grade B, or commercial; 38 cents for Grade C, or utility; and 32 cents for Grade D, or cullers and canners.

Similarly, the top New York price for a leg of lamb will be 40 cents for Grade AA, or choice; 45 cents for Grade A, or good; 42 cents for Grade B, or commercial; and 38 cents for Grade C, or utility.

There are no price differentials between grades for hamburger, ground lamb, ground veal, or ground mutton.

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## WANT-ADS

Room per word (Minimum 10 words)  
1 time ..... 21c  
2 times ..... 35c  
3 times ..... 49c  
4 times ..... 63c  
5 times ..... 77c  
6 times ..... 91c  
7 times ..... 105c  
8 times ..... 119c  
9 times ..... 133c  
10 times ..... 147c  
11 times ..... 161c  
12 times ..... 175c  
13 times ..... 189c  
14 times ..... 203c  
15 times ..... 217c  
16 times ..... 231c  
17 times ..... 245c  
18 times ..... 259c  
19 times ..... 273c  
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64 times ..... 903c  
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66 times ..... 931c  
67 times ..... 945c  
68 times ..... 959c  
69 times ..... 973c  
70 times ..... 987c  
71 times ..... 1001c  
72 times ..... 1015c  
73 times ..... 1029c  
74 times ..... 1043c  
75 times ..... 1057c  
76 times ..... 1071c  
77 times ..... 1085c  
78 times ..... 1099c  
79 times ..... 1113c  
80 times ..... 1127c  
81 times ..... 1141c  
82 times ..... 1155c  
83 times ..... 1169c  
84 times ..... 1183c  
85 times ..... 1197c  
86 times ..... 1211c  
87 times ..... 1225c  
88 times ..... 1239c  
89 times ..... 1253c  
90 times ..... 1267c  
91 times ..... 1281c  
92 times ..... 1295c  
93 times ..... 1309c  
94 times ..... 1323c  
95 times ..... 1337c  
96 times ..... 1351c  
97 times ..... 1365c  
98 times ..... 1379c  
99 times ..... 1393c  
100 times ..... 1407c

STERLING PL. 1387 (80). Girl, wanted to share beautiful 3-room apartment. Subway, convenient, evenings. Progressive.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT (Manhattan)  
167th, 141 E. 100th, single, kitchen privileges. Ring middle bell.



## Theatre Guild Presents Colorful Musical Show

**OKLAHOMA!** A musical play, based on Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs." Music by Richard Rodgers, book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd production. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian, dances by Agnes de Mille, settings by Lemuel Ayers, costumes by Miles White, orchestra directed by Jacob Schwarzwald, orchestrations by Russell Bennett. Produced by the Theatre Guild at the St. James Theatre on April 1, 1943.

By Ralph Warner

The Theatre Guild has departed from its home base on West Fifty-second Street. And it has taken leave of its unbroken series of dramatic offerings. At the St. James Theatre, the Guild has brought to life a colorful, romantic musical show—and it has done so expertly. "Oklahoma!" is the title, and you will be hearing about it for many a day to come.

For "Oklahoma!" has spirit, beauty and good music, as well as the cleverest dancing that the Broadway musical stage has offered in a long, long time.

You will may ask, how can a show about Oklahoma be so spirited and beautiful—for isn't Oklahoma the state of dust, bitterness and intolerance. But "Oklahoma!" is set in the lush days just before Indian Territory became a state, the turn of the century, before the oil-hungry bankers and the land-sharks stripped the flatlands and made "Okie" a symbol of agrarian poverty.

From "Green Grow the Lilacs"

"Oklahoma!" the musical show, is adapted from Lynn Riggs' "Green Grow the Lilacs," which the Guild produced, and which won the Pulitzer Prize in 1931. But the book is not necessarily the thing in this new show. At the top of the list is the score. Richard Rodgers' music is rich and tuneful. Oscar Hammerstein's lyrics do not have the snap of Rodgers' old partner, Lorenz Hart, but they are well above average.

Next in order for praise is the dancing. Agnes de Mille has brought her Rodeo ballet into the show. All the numbers are executed with brilliant humor. Rouben Mamoulian has fashioned stage pictures that entrance the eye.

Ballet is Subtle and Dramatic

Hit songs are scattered throughout. From the first moment, when Curly invites Laurey to the dance, the tunes are memorable. Miss de Mille's ballet, which closes the first act, is both subtle and dramatic, against a sweeping pastel background by Lemuel Ayers. You'll be hearing "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning," "The Surrey with the Fringe on Top," "People Will Say" and "Oklahoma!" for many a day.

The east is replete with the names of players new to the New York musical stage. Versatile Alfred Drake sings and acts Curley with freshness and fine voice. Joan Roberts makes her debut as a real singing star. Celeste Holm, hitherto a comedienne of the dramatic stage, makes a hit as the careless Ado Annie and Howard da Silva is a nasty villain.

As for the dancers—Joan McCracken and Kate Friedlich are superb in the stylized de Mille comedy. A resounding singing and dancing chorus, a Russell Bennett



Walter Huston who plays Ambassador Davies in "Mission to Moscow" which opens at the Hollywood Theatre April 21.

orchestration, and you've got enough for more entertainment than any other musical show in town can offer.

Not every moment of "Oklahoma!" is sheer perfection. It could stand some cutting, and I am not one of those who care for Joseph Buloff's dialect comedy. Also a Cherokee or two might have added realism.

But this "Oklahoma!" is really a dream state, not the hard-bitten frontier land, nor the modern bowl of oil dust.

Belmont Reopens as Mexican Film House

Gilbert Josephson, managing director of the World Theatre, has concluded negotiations with Max Ehrenreich, representative of the Groves-Mohme Co., United States Distributors for the Class Studios of Mexico, for a three-year franchise of the best Mexican films produced by this leading Mexican studio. The pictures will be shown at the newly re-decorated Belmont Theatre, on West 46th St., between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, on which Mr. Josephson has taken a three-year lease.

Opening attraction at the Belmont, under the new policy, will be the immensely successful Mexican musical, "Ay Jalisco, No Te Rajes!" starring Jorge Negrete and Gloria Marín, stars of "Silk, Blood and Sun," recently shown at the World Theatre. Others to follow include "The Life of Simon Bolívar," "The Count of Monte Cristo" and "Alexandra," both starring Arturo de Cordova, and "All en el Tropic," with Tito Guizar.

## Pamphlet Aids Farmer And Worker

The American farmer has a big role to play for victory over the Axis in this war. He has big problems, too, which he cannot solve without the help of organized labor and the people. That is why it is so important for the industrial worker and city dweller, who is harassed by rising food prices and "black market" profiteering, to understand the special problems and difficulties confronting the millions of small family-size farms and to realize that the working farmer is not to blame for rising prices and scarcity of food products.

In "Farmers and the War," Anna Rochester discusses such questions as manpower on the farms, community farming through pooling of machinery and labor, division of crops and planning of essential food products, scientific methods of farming to get the most out of every acre of land and every head of livestock, problems of fooder and fertilizers, transportation of crops to market, aid from the government to the small farmer, and she deals with them in a manner which every trade unionist can grasp.

This is not only a pamphlet for farmers, but for trade unionists, for office and professional workers and small business men as well. The problems of the farmer are so integrated with the problems of organized labor and the people as a whole, that they can only be solved through joint action and collaboration of all these decisive sections of the population.

Tendencies of the past to regard such a pamphlet as the narrow concern of people active in the farming area only, or as literature applying to farmers only, should be liquidated and a real effort made to utilize this valuable pamphlet for mobilizing the farmers and industrial workers to make the agrarian front one of the most effective for victory.

## Gorki Celebration

Dispatches from Moscow bring news of the nation-wide celebrations being held on the 75th anniversary of the birth of Maxim Gorki. The theatres are putting on his plays, the movies a trilogy based on his autobiography. The libraries are showing Gorki exhibits and meetings are being held from Murmansk to Siberia.

Forty-one million copies of Gorki's works have been printed in the USSR in 65 languages. For those who may have missed some of the great work of this Soviet genius we suggest: "On Guard"—all of Gorki's writing up to the 10th anniversary of the USSR (\$1.50); "Culture and the People"—Gorki's collected work (\$1.50); "Days With Lenin," a delightful little book (75 cents); "Last Plays" by Maxim Gorki (\$1.00); and Olgin's beautiful appreciation of Gorki: "Maxim Gorki, Writer and Revolutionist" (75 cents). All of these are issued by International Publishers at most reasonable prices and we suggest you add them to your library before they are out of print.

Meanwhile the "Information Bulletin" of the Embassy of the USSR at Washington, D. C. (No. 31) carries two articles, "Maxim Gorki and the Red Army" by N. Nikitin and "The Greatness of Maxim Gorki" by Klavdia Vinogradova, which are enjoyable as well as most profitable reading.

'Frisco' Stays at Roxy

The new 20th Century-Fox Technicolor musical, "Hello, Frisco, Hello," will remain for a third week beginning Wednesday, April 7, at the Roxy Theatre.



One of the 35 "Soviet Citizen" paintings by Frank Horowitz, now on exhibition at the Howard University Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C. Mr. Horowitz was born in Odessa, Russia, and came to the United States as a boy. In 1928 he won a scholarship and was sent to the Soviet Union for three months to paint a series of canvases depicting the life of Jewish colonists in the Ukraine and the Crimea.

## 'Flight for Freedom' Next at Music Hall

RKO Radio's "Flight for Freedom," the next attraction at the Radio City Music Hall, co-stars Rosalind Russell and Fred MacMurray. "Flight for Freedom" was produced by David Hempstead and directed by Lothar Mendes. Its heroine is a gallant aviatix gambling with death in the Pacific to aid her country before Pearl Harbor. The two stars are supported by Herbert Marshall, Edward Clannell and Walter Kingsford.

## David Niven to Co-Star in 'Spitfire'

David Niven returns to the screen, after a two-year absence, in "Spitfire," the British-made Goldwyn production which will be released by RKO Radio. A major in the British army, he was given leave to co-star with Leslie Howard in this picture revolving around R. J. Mitchell, the man who made the Spitfire. At the start of the war Niven immediately left Hollywood and an assumed succession of star roles, to take up his second commission in the Army.

## RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Elissa Landi discusses the Movies and the War at Town Hall Club Luncheon, WNYC, 1:15 P.M. . . . Congressman Emanuel Celler says, "The OWI is Telling the Truth," WEAF, 7:30 P.M. . . . Free World Magazine, in Another Delineation of the Underground in Europe, WMCA, 8 P.M. . . . Leo Durocher is the guest at Duffy's, WJZ, 8:30 P.M. . . . "This Is Our Enemy," WOR, 9:30 P.M. . . . Congressmen Speak, New Series, Sen. Joseph Ball, premier speaker, WABC, 10:30 P.M. . . . Premier, Invitation to Music, Joseph Cagert, violinist, WABC, 10:30 P.M.

**NEWS**  
4:30-WEAF-WOR-WJZ-WABC  
11:00-WOR-WNYC  
12:30-WOR  
1:45-WNYC  
2:30-WNYC  
3:30-WOR  
4:45-WNYC  
5:00-WQXR  
5:15-WEAF-WOR-WJZ-WABC-WHN  
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5:15 P.M., 8:45 P.M., 9:15, 1:15 A.M.  
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5:30-WNYC-City Consumers Guide  
5:35-WJZ-Women of Tomorrow  
WHYY-Most Frances Scott  
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## BACK FDR's VETO



## Who Is Petain?

WE SUPPOSE it should be considered a great event when *The Times* makes a discovery which has been known all along by the plain, ordinary folk.

The discovery is that Marshal Petain is "the same old Petain who helped to deliver his country into Hitler's hands and keep it there."

What is more difficult to understand is how our worthy contemporary explains its sudden conversion to anti-Petainism. Or is it a conversion?

*The Times* finds that the Marshal's speech Sunday has destroyed an illusion that Petain is ready to come over to the Allied side, in the manner of Darlan. It also says that his speech shows that "he is still laboring, or pretends to be laboring under the delusion" that France's future can best be assured by submitting to Nazi domination.

Evidently, *The Times* must be counted among those who suffered under the same illusion. It is difficult to find a newspaper in this country which so stubbornly supported the policy of doing business with Vichy and, after the North African landing, with Darlan and Peyrouton. If it is the "same old Petain," how can *The Times* justify its former policy?

Now, the same newspaper lectures us that Petain is making a mistake by thinking that the choice is between fascism and communism. In fact, it concedes, such a choice exists only in German propaganda.

But was it not *The Times* which a fortnight ago editorially placed the question in precisely those terms and proclaimed that the peoples of Europe would choose Hitler rather than Stalin?

Even now, the journal of Times Square still concedes the possibility that Petain may be "pretending" and continues to blame the Popular Front for the defeat of France.

If this is true, how can it in the same editorial state that a "resurgent democracy" will have to win this war? Was not the Popular Front a part of the resurgent democracy which, if not undermined by Munichism, would have prevented catastrophe in France? What, indeed, does *The Times* mean by "resurgent democracy"?

It is not possible to win the war by double-dealing. It is too late to get by with such a policy which shuttles back and forth between collaborationism and coalition war.

## Incentive Wages

THE reported plans of the War Production Board to experiment with incentive pay methods in a number of airplane plants, is a welcome sign that we are at least beginning to take an interest in the problem. This apparently, is the first step projected by the newly formed eight-man labor-management committee of the WPB.

WPB's very interest in the problem is in itself a step forward. It is recognition that wages and output are closely related. Until now the problem of wages was almost entirely confined within the War Labor Board's province.

Earl Browder has been hammering away

for months on the urgency of viewing wages in their relation to output. Incentive pay possibilities, not subject to limitations in WLB policy, could result in higher production and increased pay envelopes to meet the rise in living costs, Browder pointed out.

Obstacles to incentive pay have been exaggerated. Labor's receptive attitude has already been sufficiently indicated. The United Automobile Workers, CIO, expressed fear that incentive pay systems may be misused by employers. The union thereupon, adopted a constructive policy of safeguards against such misuse.

Inflation is one of the arguments that have been raised against incentive pay. It is groundless because it fails to take into account price-control and rationing, which, if effectively and universally applied, will limit a person's purchasing possibilities. As a result, surplus earnings would be channelized into savings.

The erroneous notion that incentive is merely a swiftover to piecework, accounts for some of the coldness towards it. The idea of incentive pay is to provide extra earnings for workers, above a certain norm, either on a piecework or hourly basis. The latter may be through a bonus arrangement.

We are certainly not in an experimental stage on incentive pay ideas, and we need not lose much time trying it out. It should be encouraged without delay.

## What Now, Berle?

SO THE Berle corner in the State Department has raised the flag of the United Nations!

The great Adolph A. himself in a speech at Reading on Sunday performed an "unconditional surrender" to the "great freedom-loving powers"—the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

Evidently the sharp public criticism of Berle and his associates has hit home, and a leading advocate of buffer statism has to make a public declaration against the "cordon sanitaire" policy and for unity with the Soviet Union. True, there were many holes in what he said, and even more ambiguities. But the "meddlers, or loose thinkers, or plain liars" whom he charges with circulating "wild stories" about Berle, Bullitt & Associates, have forced Adolph A. Berle, Jr., into an uncomfortable corner.

No one will be fooled by what he said. That he has to raise the flag of the United Nations only shows how strong is public pressure for a United Nations policy.

If Mr. Berle wants his words to be taken seriously, he will have to discontinue his intrigues with all the cast-off fascists and feudalists of Europe against the peoples and the Soviet Union, he has another guess coming.

He cannot talk unity and keep in his employ the former confidential secretary of the German, Italian and Finnish embassies, as revealed in *The Worker* of last Sunday. He cannot warn against the Nazi trick of playing the Communist bogey, while he himself is engaged busily doing that very thing. That is, he must no longer be permitted to do these things and get away with them.

## THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

## Evenings with Berle

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau  
Washington, D. C., April 5

I HAVE been permitted to read a detailed memorandum prepared by a government official after listening to a lengthy and confidential discourse by Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle.

Berle likes to while away his evenings by gathering around him some of the younger liberals in the government and lecturing to them on such subjects as the second front and world affairs in general. Maybe he hopes to convert them to his own very special brand of liberalism.

I have every reason to believe that the particular memorandum I saw gave an accurate account of Berle's views, and that it contains the gist of literally scores of similar conversations which Berle has had with friends in Washington.

What did Berle think of the prospects of a second front in Europe?

He said that they were "gloomy." And what he meant by this is very interesting indeed.

ENGLAND, he said, ought to use its troops for action in North Africa rather than on the continent. France is too well fortified by the Nazis to permit attack. The only possibilities he listed were Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Italy.

Berle was perfectly well aware that the first three countries he named are very close to the Soviet Union. And this was his whole point.

"To go to these places," he said, "we must deal with the people who hold and wield power. The Darlan experience is an example. Without making such deals, the war might last interminably."

In other words, Berle is opposed to opening a second front in Western Europe. He is trying to sell the idea of concentrating whatever military efforts we make

in the Balkans—and of setting up, with the aid of American armed forces, hostile, fascist states led by men like Darlan on the borders of the Soviet Union.

As everyone in Washington knows, Berle does not confine himself to theoretical discussions of an evening with his friends. He is very active in day-to-day political manipulations designed to make his ideas a reality.

I notice that Berle has now said in a speech in Reading, Pa., that the idea of creating buffer states around the Soviet Union is "as dead as a dodo," that he has attributed reports about the plans to set up such states as enemy propaganda.

This certainly proves that Berle has gotten sensitive about the criticism directed at his activities. It will take more than a speech to convince observers here and diplomats of the United Nations that Berle has not made it a special hobby to negotiate with the most reactionary and fascist-minded leaders of Central Europe, such as Tibor Eckhardt of Hungary.

And it will take a lot of speech-making to explain why Berle found it necessary to appoint Rebecca G. Wellington, former employee of German and Italian Embassies and the Finnish Legation, as secretary of his important inter-governmental committee for nationality problems. Berle can hardly deny this story, which appeared in *The Worker*, about his committee which not only deals with foreign groups in this country, but may have much to do with the shape of post-war Europe. It has been officially confirmed by the State Department.

A NUMBER of high officials have recently stated the simple truth that it is not the Soviet Union which presents an enigma—despite all the yards of editorial comment in the New York Times and elsewhere—but rather the United States.

Gardner Cowles of OWI has made

this statement. And no less an authority than Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles has said that the other United Nations have "grave doubts" about the American position after the war.

I have been told by persons who should know that both Welles and the President regard the establishment of close relations with the Soviet Union now and after the war as the paramount task of American diplomacy today—and that they are hopeful about the prospects.

Why then is there ambiguity and doubt about our foreign policy? For the simple reason that men like Berle in our State Department and Bullitt in the Navy Department are permitted to undermine this policy, to maneuver against the opening of a second front while the President is actively preparing its creation.

It is this which makes our policy an enigma. Within the State Department Welles follows one policy. Berle follows another policy which is diametrically opposed; and Secretary Hull follows a middle course, gravitating perhaps a little more frequently to Berle as a result of his distrust of the Soviet Union.

As long as this situation is permitted to prevail, this government does not have a clearly established foreign policy. It has two policies, and we look Janus-faced out on the world. Berle's course leads straight to disaster. It was tried at Munich—among other places. But the paralysis of contradictory policies which cancel each other out can be almost as dangerous.

A prerequisite to the kind of co-operation with the Soviet Union which the President and Welles are thinking is removing the enigma in our foreign policy. And one of the surest ways of removing it is by removing the men who make the good faith and integrity of our government a question-mark before the world.

## Herald Tribune Urges Second Front

Reprinted from the N. Y. Herald Tribune of Monday  
The Great Counter-Attack

Four and a half months ago—with Montgomery already far along upon his drive across Libya and a week or so after Eisenhower's landing in North Africa—the Red Army sprang its iron trap upon the Germans at Stalingrad, and so opened the greatest counter-attacks of history. As the fighting now temporarily dies down in the morasses of the spring thaw, Moscow issues its first official war map to signalize the completion of the campaign and to record its tremendous successes.

In these four and a half months the Red Army has wiped out virtually every gain for which Hitler poured out such torrents of blood and such vast stocks of equipment through last summer's battles. Only in their precarious bridgehead around Novorossiisk and in their possession of Sevastopol are the German armies in a better position than they held at the end of May, on the eve of their great 1942 drive. At several other points they are in much worse case. Their stranglehold on Leningrad has been broken; they have lost the Rzhev-Vyazma salient; they have lost Kursk and had a deep salient driven westward from that city into their rear lines and communications. A year of incredible effort, of immense expenditure of life and suffering, has left them, on balance, well behind the point at which they started.

The Russians estimate that in the retreat alone (to say nothing of last summer's advance) Hitler left behind him more than a million men, dead or captured, thousands of planes and tanks, tens of thousands of trucks, hundreds of locomotives and mountains of other material. The figures may be exaggerated, but there is no exaggeration in the 185,000 square miles of Soviet soil from which the "master

race" has been driven. For it all, the Nazis were able to get some minor loot, perhaps, and nothing else. It was a colossal defeat.

But it must not be forgotten that it left deep wounds in Russia. How many Soviet citizens died in this heroic counter-attack we have no means of knowing. The Russians also had to expend their planes and tanks. What wreckage of cities, of industrial and agricultural plant and communications the barbarians were able to inflict on can only guess at—but it must have been enormous. The final German riposte which succeeded in retaking Kharkov and Belgorod saved much of the Ukrainian rail net for the Germans and denied important lines to the Red Army. The Russians now hold many positions directly menacing the German bases, but the Germans, too, have clung to dangerous spearheads. In the fighting which is certain soon to be resumed it will be largely a question of which side can call up the greater reserve strength, and the Russian as well as the German armies have been under an extreme strain.

One must remember this as the Russians put an increasing urgency into their demands for a second front in Europe. It is doubtless true that the Red Army could not have done what it did this winter without the aid of lend-lease, of the bombing offensive from Britain, of the diversion of Nazi air power and armor to Africa and Nazi resources to the U-boat war. But the contribution from the west was still small in relation to the fearful costs which the Russian people had to bear; while the question itself is not one of relative sacrifice but of military necessity. It is probable that the vast, decisive battle of the whole war is to be joined this spring; the importance of not permitting the enemy to take any of the Allies in detail, but of concentrating upon him simultaneously the maximum power of all is as obvious here as it is in Moscow.

## The O'Brien Bill

ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S desk there is reposing a measure which everyone everywhere, we are sure, will want to see signed. It is the O'Brien bill, which would bring a \$300 per year wage rise to 300,000 underpaid post office employees.

These workers have been waiting a long, long time for an addition to their pay envelopes. It has been 18 years, no less, since the postal employees have been granted any real advance in wages. In 1925 they received two small boosts, but they were only of \$150 each. Since then, although the cost of liv-

ing has mounted on stilts, the remuneration of the mailman, the postal clerk and the charwoman has not been improved.

All of us who are the beneficiaries of the postal service will hope that the President will speedily sign the measure. The postman who goes on his appointed rounds in fair weather and foul and who has had an extra burden put on his shoulders by the war business cannot be allowed to be harassed further by lack of adequate funds to feed and clothe his family.

## Communist Growth

COMMUNIST PARTY leaders report that some 8,500 new members have been recruited into that Party in the course of the current campaign, which started on Feb. 12, and ends on May 1. The goal of the drive is 15,000.

Especially significant are the better-than-500 new members in the Detroit area and the 4,000 recruited in New York. Communist sources say that the results in these areas, as well as in several other cities and states, are considerably in excess of recruiting rates for any similar period in the last

few years. In the face of continuous red-baiting attacks, these figures are highly significant. They indicate that an ever-increasing section of the working class recognizes and appreciates the splendid patriotic role of the Communist Party in promoting the nation's war effort in the political field and on the production front.

The strengthening of the Communist Party is a welcome development in the struggle for an all-out war policy against the Axis.

## Party Life

(Note: Some weeks ago we outlined the strong and weak sides of large Community Branches and outlined how to overcome some of the urgent problems and make the Branch a more effective political force in the community. We urged discussion on this article and experience of Branches themselves. Joe Roberts of Brooklyn wrote his opinions. Today we hear from Bill Lawrence. What about some Branch Organizers? What about experiences and problems in cities other than New York?)

## SOME UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF LARGE COMMUNIST CLUBS

The transformation of many Party branches into large clubs was a progressive and positive stride forward. Already we can witness its correctness and advantages. Where the clubs function correctly they have become integrated with the life and people of the community. Though in initial stages, some clubs begin to reflect in their discussions and activities the needs and troubles of the community. In some instances they have become known in the community as Communist clubs and as such have helped influence the people along the correct path. Where the work is planned, the life of the club has been enriched, and comrades who in the past were passive and disinterested have come forward and have found a place in their activities.

This is on the positive side of the ledger. To avoid a situation where the assets may be overshadowed by liabilities a few words of caution:

1.—The clubs in the main are relatively large organizations. Due to many factors (often beyond our control) there may be large numbers of comrades who do not attend club meetings. Because of the size of the club and the numerous problems facing the club executive there exists the danger that comrades who do not attend club meetings will be neglected. Failure to systematically visit them and establish political contact means we may lose large numbers. (The dues payments for the last three months in New York, while not necessarily because of the above reason alone, reflects an unsatisfactory state of affairs.) Hence, it is necessary to reemphasize the need of strong membership committees in the clubs. These committees should keep a record of attendance and report regularly to the club executive on the steps taken to retain contact with those who do not attend. Particularly, should we keep records of attendance of new members and as soon as we notice a new member missing for two meetings in succession a visit should be paid to the comrades to determine the cause of absence. A VISIT AND NOT A POST-CARD.

Second: The membership committee of the club should strive as much as possible to know the membership individually, to encourage the timid ones, to make sure they are placed in positions of activity they like best and are best fitted for, to ask the branch to send a committee to visit a sick comrade, to help a comrade solve a problem of "no time for reading" in short—as much as possible establish a human comradely relationship.

Third: Some clubs have adopted all kinds of social features to enrich the meetings and popularize the club headquarters. That's good. What is necessary to stress—is that we must never forget that the adoption of these social features are not an end in themselves. They are a medium through which we hope to reach ever larger sections of the people with the message of the Party on behalf of the war effort. An example how not to do it. A club in one of the sections invited a speaker on "Lincoln and the War." A large crowd came to the meeting. Preceding the speaker the club presented a skit depicting the life of Lincoln. That was good—but... the skit was not over till 10:45. By that time the crowd was tired, workers anxious to go home and certainly no time to begin a lecture on "Lincoln and the War." With all due respect to the playwright—a skit should not be substituted for a Party speaker.

NEED OF CLUB INITIATIVE  
Fourth: Not only is it necessary for the clubs to discuss and react to immediate problems facing the community. It is equally important for the Communist club to speak to the people on the highly political and fundamental questions facing the nation, legislative problems, etc. Lastly, it is worth mentioning that the Communist club should speak to the people not only when it leads a fight against something but also when the club aims to arouse the people IN SUPPORT of something.

Fifth: The leadership of some clubs have already established good relations with leaders of other organizations and legislators in the community.

In a number of instances, leaders of Communist Party clubs have been accepted and are part of community movements on behalf of the war effort such as Red Cross, etc. The word of caution required here is to make sure that these good relations with leaders of other organizations and participation in community movements is not limited to the top. Communist representatives to community undertakings should report to the club on the plans of that movement, and seek to mobilize the maximum number of members for the enterprise. Leaders of the club should always strive to keep the membership posted on their mass activities and thus engage the membership of the club in the community mass undertakings.

GUIDANCE TO ACTIVITIES  
Sixth: The club executives should be seriously concerned with their members who are not active in the community by virtue of activity in a trade union or long hours of employment. The membership committee, jointly with the president of the club may plan periodic meetings of comrades who cannot be active in the community, or cannot attend meetings regularly. At these meetings, attempts should be made to determine and understand their problems, to acquaint the comrades with the work of the club, to guide them in their mass work and help them in the building of our Party. Comrades in the club active in trade unions or employed in large shops may be called upon to report to the Club on their activities in union or shop, how the union or shop helps win the war, what contributions the comrade reports makes, thus establishing a bond between the comrades in the community and those in mass organizations.

Such activities, reports and discussions will even improve the already good work of the clubs, will encourage attendance, will expand and increase the number of actives, so badly needed for the war effort today.

—BILL LAWRENCE.

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